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# THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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## Eccelesiastical Affairs.

### DEFENCE AND ATTACK.

THE address of the Executive committee appointed to make arrangements for the Anti-state-church conference, which appeared in our last number, and the article in this month's *Eclectic* on the same subject, will, we trust, sweep out of every honest mind the strange misapprehensions concerning this important project which ignorance on the one hand, and craft on the other, have busied themselves in depositing there. The views of those who have set this movement on foot, and to whom the preliminary management of it has been entrusted, are now before the public in an authentic form. If not developed in full maturity, they have, at all events, budded forth in sufficient prominence to enable candid observers to determine the *genus* of the plant, and the kind of fruit it may be expected to produce. Perverse men may persist in calling it a thistle, and in warning their friends against indulging the hope that it will ripen into anything better than down and prickles. Their zealous pains, however, which charity herself cannot regard as unavailing, will succeed only with those who are honest to the eyes. They who examine for themselves, who have not delegated to another their right of private judgment, who form their notions of what passes in this world of ours, not from the loose and incorrect translations of officious interpreters, but from the original, will now, we suspect, begin to ask themselves whether the language, tone, manners, and proceedings of the Executive committee warrant the imputation to them of the designs with which they have been charged, and whether what has already appeared under their sanction is at all in keeping with the rumours which active opposition had sent forward as their outriders.

We learn from the address to which we have alluded that the main object of the conference will be to bring dissenters themselves up to the level of their responsibility in regard to national establishments of religion. Other, and far less reasonable, purposes have been ascribed to "the fiery spirits" who have urged forward the contemplated movement. It happens that the *Nonconformist* was foremost in pleading the claims of an anti-state-church conference upon the attention of dissenters, and that, for a considerable period, it stood alone. If, then, the objects of the proposed step have been really misunderstood, it must have resulted from our indistinct method of stating them, or from the carelessness of those who have displayed so passionate an anxiety to mistake respecting the solemn and oft-reiterated assertions of men whom they find it their interest to misrepresent. We must crave pardon for proceeding to clear up this matter. When gentlemen of no mean repute persevere in pouring through every private channel which they can command a stream of calumny which can answer no conceivable end, save that of leaving upon the minds of others a layer of slimy suspicion and unfounded distrust, we feel compelled, in self-defence, to show, from our own columns, that we are not responsible for the erroneous notions which are even now extensively abroad. We shall content ourselves, for the present, with this justification of ourselves. We trust we may be driven upon no ulterior alternative. We have both our eyes and our ears open. We are not altogether ignorant of facts; and, should a simple narrative of those facts become ultimately necessary to unmask the kind of opposition upon which some parties are furtively venturing, we give them warning that we shall not shrink from producing it, and leaving both them and their motives to the judgment of a discerning public.

On May 18, 1842, when the subject of the conference was first broached in our columns, we wrote thus:—

"The solemn protest, after due deliberation, of such a body, against the principle of a national religious establishment; a fearless, grave, but, withal, charitable exposition of the evils perpetrated by a state church, and of the Christian principles which, by its constitution, it necessarily violates; a declaration of the duties in relation to it imposed upon dissenters; a free discussion of the various particulars in which our practices and habits have been heretofore faulty; an earnest recommendation of the subject to the conscientious attention of the members of our churches—rich as well as poor—pastors as well as people; and the adoption of measures by which, throughout the entire kingdom, there may hereafter be a simultaneous putting forth of strength for the accomplishment of our object;—who can calculate what would be the result of this first step in the right direction?"

Such were the ends we sought to reach by means of a conference, upon proposing it for public consideration nearly two years back. Have we ever altered our tone? Have we not uniformly written in the same strain? Could any one mistake the purport of the following passage, published by us in our number for October 11th, 1843:—

"The ultimate object being the severance of the church from the state, and that object being one of inconceivable difficulty, as well as of incalculable importance; the first efforts of the body thus called into being, and clothed with something like responsible authority, would be directed towards dissenters themselves. Ere a single step is taken against the establishment, our own troops must be thoroughly trained and accoutred. In other words, some two or three years must be devoted to energetic activity within the lines of dissent. Every nonconformist must be made to understand his professed principles—must be taught to identify the spirituality of Christ's kingdom with the power and success of the gospel—must be prevailed upon to regard the overthrow of secular Christianity in the same manner as he now regards the subversion of Heathenism. He must be made to feel that his obligations in the one respect are as deep as in the other—must be instructed in the duty of bringing whatever religion he has to bear upon this point, of encountering obloquy, of surrendering worldly advantages, of enduring sacrifices, of giving personal exertion for the furtherance of this object. Until this be done, nothing will be done effectually. Ministers and people need alike to be informed, directed, stimulated, religionised, upon this point. The apathy is general—the guilt of indifference and inactivity shared by almost all. The first reform, then, must be a reform of ourselves. We must begin at home—and, ere we aim a blow at the establishment, must temper and sharpen the weapon in our hands."

Thus much, without adducing other quotations which we could do literally by the score, will suffice to clear the party, with whom the project of a conference originated, from misleading dissenters as to its special designs. Let us now turn to other sources of information. The *Eclectic Review* for November contained an article entitled "The Duty of Dissenters in Relation to the Establishment," in which the movement under notice was slightly glanced at. Did the *Eclectic* start any ideas at variance with those we have given above? We shall cite but one passage in reply to this query, but, happily, it is decisive:—

"Looking at the present position of dissenters, at the prominence into which recent events in the three kingdoms have pushed the question of establishments, at the objects proposed to be accomplished by the assembling of such a body, and at the powerful and beneficial influence it might be made to exert, not indeed upon the supporters of state control in matters of religion, but upon dissenters themselves, we cannot but regard the proposal in a favourable light."

The first meeting convened on this subject was held at Leicester, December 7th, 1843. Did the gentlemen who constituted that meeting set afloat the rumour that the conference was to be but the commencement of a rash and fool-hardy political onslaught upon the establishment, which no prudent men could countenance as wise or safe? Our own report—the only one, we believe, which was published—thus adverts to this very point:—

"The principal objection to the proposed convention was, that opinion was not yet sufficiently enlightened and ripe amongst dissenters to warrant a hope of making a formidable demonstration against the union of church and state. It was strongly urged that some preparatory work was needed—that ministers must be induced to instruct their people by lectures, tracts, &c.—and that, after a year or two's unremitting exertion in this more private and noiseless way, a convention might be held with far greater probability of producing a powerful effect. To this it was replied, that a convention was not sought with any view to produce an impression upon our rulers, or upon the minds of churchmen. It was not to be a display of strength which, when made, would satisfy the intentions of the originators. On the contrary, it was contended for solely with a view to collect,

organise, and bring to bear, such opinion as already existed. . . . The immediate object of the convention, it was alleged, was to awaken dissenters themselves to a sense of their duty in reference to this question—clearly to expound their principles—judiciously to arrange plans for giving effect to them—and for this purpose, by means of fair representation, to call into existence an unsuspected executive body, charged with the high trust of directing the movement, and placed in a position of responsibility to a wide constituency."

We shall not weary our readers with any more quotations. We have already transgressed our purposed limits. But we beg to ask, now, in all seriousness, what kind of conscientiousness that may be, which will allow men, with these and other such passages staring them in the face, to exert themselves, by all their private influence, to convince the ignorant and unwary amongst their friends, that the originators and supporters of this movement are striving to drag dissenters into a rash and dangerous conflict with a superior foe, and that they are actuated solely by extreme political motives. We dare them—and they know well enough to whom our remarks are directed—we dare them to speak out. We offer them, at any time, hardly as we are beset for space, the columns of the *Nonconformist* for the purpose of doing that in public which they are now attempting in private. It may save them many letters, and much wearisome repetition, to put their objections forward in a tangible shape. If they believe this movement to be all that they affirm, let them come forth manfully and denounce it; and, if they will, denounce the parties who are engaged in promoting it. We promise them fair play. From the first moment that they have courage enough to show themselves to the public, they shall have courtesy at our hands. We shall not be less generous with avowed opponents than with those who, behind their arms, "do not speak a word." In the evil hour, we lift up the tapestry and disclose all their proceedings. We caution them not to misinterpret past forbearance. We have had every desire to let them alone, for their own sakes. But, assuredly, if an important movement is to be endangered by whisperers, we shall esteem it our duty to bring them out into broad daylight, and, by way of introduction, shall "a round unvarnished tale deliver."

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.

### LECTURE AT LEEDS BY MR GILES.

On Wednesday last (says the *Leeds Times*, from whose columns the subjoined report is condensed) a numerous and respectable meeting was held in the Baptist chapel, South Parade, Leeds, for the purpose of hearing a lecture, which Mr Giles, the minister of the place, had, in compliance with the request of the committee of the Leeds Sunday School Union, agreed to deliver, in reference to the objects of the Anti-state-church convention about to be held in London, and its importance in connexion with the question of education.

Mr JOSEPH FOX, independent minister, was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings with a brief address. He was heartily glad (he said) that the Leeds Sunday School Union, a body so numerous and influential, and whose operations extended over so wide and populous a locality, had taken the matter in hand, and were bringing it before the public in this part of the country. He concluded by calling upon Mr Wade, as chairman of the Sunday School Union, to read the resolutions agreed to by that body.

Mr WADE then read the following resolutions, which, he said, were unanimously passed by the committee of the Leeds Sunday School Union, on the 7th of February:—

"1. That the committee of the Sunday School Union, deeply impressed with the consideration of the fearful evils, moral and political, resulting from the union of church and state in Great Britain, desire to record their cordial approbation of the proposed conference of dissenters of different denominations, and are of opinion that such a conference is calculated to be of great service; and, being persuaded that a law-made church is a great bar to the education of the people, do agree to use their best endeavours to carry out the objects of the said conference.

"2. That this meeting respectfully invite Messrs Giles and Johnson to lay before the teachers and friends the objects and necessity of the proposed Anti-state-church conference."

In explanation, Mr WADE stated that Mr M. Johnson was not on the executive committee appointed to arrange the plan of the proposed convention, but Mr Giles, who was a member of it, had kindly consented to deliver a lecture, in compliance



with the desire expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr Giles to commence his lecture.

Mr GILES then advanced to the front of the platform, amidst loud cheers. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr Giles proceeded to say that, as the conference had not yet been held, he should only explain his own views on the subject in his individual, not in his official, capacity, as a member of the executive committee. He then proceeded to notice the object of the proposed conference:—

As to the object then—the great object—for which the conference is to be convened, permit me to say, that it is not to carry on a church-rate skirmish—that it is not to agitate the whole country about Easter dues—that it is not to squander pounds, that after all we may only get the benefit of pence and farthings—that it is not to squabble here and there, and bring the whole body into squabbles with churchwardens—but it is nothing less than to seek the entire and eternal separation of church and state [loud cheers].

What did they mean by a separation of church and state?—

Do we mean that the church should be loosened from the state, and carry all this wealth in her pocket? Do we mean that the church shall be loosened from the state, and yet retain all her honours and emoluments, in order that she may still have the power of controlling, not only dissenters, but the government too? We mean nothing of the kind [applause]. We mean, if she is loosened from the authority of Cæsar, that she shall leave Cæsar's pence, and image, and superscription behind her [immense applause]. We mean, in fact, that all those emoluments, and honours, and titles shall be resumed by the state, from whence they proceeded. We mean that the emoluments should be devoted to strictly national purposes, for the benefit of every class of the community—such, perhaps, as the partial liquidation of the national debt, and the consequent reduction of taxation; or to general education—though I confess I should prefer being relieved from taxation; for I should then take care to educate my own children, and I am sure that you would take care to educate yours [applause]. But then what is to become of the honours and the titles? Why let them be scattered, like chaff and straw as they are, to the winds [cheers].

To the episcopalian, as an episcopalian, he bore no enmity, nor did he wish to deprive him of any property to which he might have a just claim. He did not even wish to disturb, during their lifetime, incumbents with moderate incomes, but he would have an express understanding that their livings should terminate with their lives. He then proceeded to sketch the anti-state-church movement from its commencement—the midland counties memorial—the meeting at Leicester—the formation of the general provisional committee, and, lastly, the appointment of the executive committee, and the steps being taken by them.

What may be the time when the convention will be called, and what the precise plans that will be laid down, I am unable to say; though, from a desire to render the step as effectual as possible, it is probable that the convention will not be hastily called, because the general impression appears to be, that a little delay will be of considerable advantage, in order to make the objects and character of the movement thoroughly known amongst our friends throughout the United Kingdom [hear, hear]. I do hope, however, that about the end of April or the beginning of May this important convention will be summoned together, and will, I hope in God, have the privilege of ringing the knell of Antichrist throughout the world [loud cheers].

It appeared to him that there were three things towards which their efforts should be aimed—the first, the advancement of their cause in public opinion; the second, to bring public opinion, when enlightened, to bear on the legislature; and the third, to secure to our efforts the blessing of Almighty God, which alone could give them success, and to whom the glory must ultimately belong. In pursuance of the object of enlightening the public mind, it appeared to him that a text book on the subject ought at once to be prepared. What he would, therefore, recommend was this—let a full-length portrait of that venerable establishment, with all the lines and wrinkles which ages of crime had drawn upon her brow, be painted by some master-hand, and given to the world. He would have this book drawn up by one well versed in the subject, in the name of the whole body, and printed at the public expense, as an authentic source from whence information by all parties could be drawn; and he would then have it lodged in their chapel libraries, in their Sunday school libraries, and indeed in every place of public resort. But besides this, he would deluge the land with penny periodicals, and farthing tracts, and tracts ten for a farthing if they would [laughter and cheers]. Why, the hierarchy had favoured them with their "Tracts for the Times," it was high time they should favour them with theirs. He would take advantage, as much as possible, of the public press, supporting especially those organs which were heart and soul with them. To diffuse information he would employ paid lecturers. He would recommend that all dissenting magistrates and common-councilmen should refuse to take office until they could assure their consciences free; that, taking a leaf out of the quakers' book, they should appoint republican ecclesiastical titles that distinguish the real or pretended minister of religion from his fellow-men.

If mortals of the earth—children of dust and death—by our small crimes, on the day, choose to address one another as "My Lord," "Your Grace," "Your Holiness," "Your Reverend," "Right Reverend," "Most Reverend," "Father in God," is it for us as dissenters like so many parrots to repeat the blasphemy [tremendous and reiterated cheers]? Whether they choose to address one another as "My Lord," or "My Lawn Sleeves" [great laughter]; as "Your Grace," or "Your Graceless" [great laughter]; as "Your Holiness," or "Your Haughtiness" [renewed laughter]; as

"Your Right Reverend Father," or "Your Right Reverend Grandmother" [shouts of laughter], what have we to do with it [loud cheers]? Is it for us to imitate them? Is it honest, with the Bible in our hand, with the Bible open before us, and with eyes to read it—is it honest, I say—is it piety—is it loyalty to God—is it charity to our fellow-men, that we should encourage them in the use of these great swelling words of vanity, condemned in God's holy book, and which, though perfectly unmeaning and absurd, yet give them a dangerous influence in society [loud applause]?—

Another important object would be to get suitable persons—true-hearted dissenters—men who thoroughly understood the principles of nonconformity—into the House of Commons, that they might no longer be misrepresented by liberal members, who frequently lay down principles in the legislature with which they had no sympathy, and which only placed dissenters in a false position before the public. He would recommend attention to the registration, the adoption of measures by which they might continually bring their sentiments forward at ward and borough meetings, and also means for obtaining legal advice, in order that they might see the movements and tactics of those who were opposed to them, and that they might watch every bill introduced into the House of Commons, likely to affect the interests of the nonconformists. Steps should also be taken to provoke frequent discussion of their object in the House of Commons.

Now, to bring public opinion to bear on the legislature cannot be done without considerable expense. How is it to be met? I would suggest that when religious associations shall be formed in every town and every village, certain regulations of membership shall be laid down, and that all persons complying with these regulations, and paying one penny a week, or even less if you like, shall be admitted to membership. Why, if in this way we all unite, baptists, independents, methodists, liberal churchmen, we may raise a sum adequate to all our wants, and that will enable us to spread information throughout the land [hear, hear]. Now, I know there are many amongst dissenters who shrink from the prospects of agitation; and there is no knowing under what pretence or excuse they will lie snug in their arm-chairs, while Antichrist eats up the people of God [hear, hear]. Allow me to tell you that in agitation all your safety lies [applause]. Tyranny can do without agitation, and it wants the many to know nothing about it [loud applause]. Freedom belongs to the many, and can only be preserved by their unceasing efforts, and it is, therefore, only while we agitate the public mind, and impel thousands to think upon it, that liberty is secure [applause].

And lastly, they must adopt means for obtaining the blessing of Almighty God upon their efforts. With an eloquent peroration Mr Giles sat down amidst prolonged cheering, after stating that the subject having been only partially discussed, he should propose that the meeting be adjourned to some future evening, when other speakers would have an opportunity of addressing them.

The meeting was accordingly adjourned to yesterday evening, and after votes of thanks to Mr Giles and the chairman, the meeting separated.

#### THE PRESS AND THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

[From the Methodist New Connexion Magazine.]

This movement, which originated with a number of ministers in the midland counties, is now assuming a form and character which fully entitle it to the confidence and co-operation of every true friend of religious liberty. The projected conference is not a declaration of war against individuals, but against principles; nor are these to be attacked by any weapons but such as truth, justice, and the authority of the New Testament will sanction. The object is not to overpower by force, nor to alarm by intimidation, but to enlighten and impress the public mind in reference to the sacred rights of conscience and the claims of religious freedom, as well as to evince that the prerogatives of the civil government extend not to the institutions of Christianity; and that to invest any sect of Christians, or even Christianity itself, with state endowments, or with the special privileges of state alliance, is at once derogatory to its character, destructive of its purity, and directly opposed to that freedom of thought and that right of judgment which are the birthright of every human being. On these topics there is a fearful amount of ignorance and prejudice prevailing among members of the state church. It is not in the spirit of hostility or of faction, but from a holy jealousy for the honour and success of the gospel, that it is designed to remove this ignorance and to subdue this prejudice; it being obvious that the church-and-state alliance presents one of the most formidable barriers to the advancement of evangelical truth which in this country we have to contend with. Episcopacy itself would, we doubt not, be infinitely more prosperous, in the religious sense of the term, if it were separated from the corrupting influences which now act upon it. Let the episcopal church retain her own property, and make her own arrangements about bishops, deans, &c.; but let her not violate the command of the Saviour, by usurping dominion and superiority over other denominations of Christians. Let Christianity be left to the freedom and energy of her own principles, and she will triumph. If civil governments would let Christianity alone, all governments and all nations would soon be subject to her way.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

The dissenters and nonconformists of England are about holding an anti-state-church conference in London, and have issued a circular calling "on persons of every religious denomination who repudiate the principle of national religious establishments" to co-operate with them. In a country like this, and in an age like the present, unanimity of opinion

on any question may be desired, but cannot reasonably be expected; we see no reason, therefore, why one opinion should be politically canonised, and the whole people obliged to pay for its maintenance. On this principle, we wish every success to the anti-state-church conference.

#### FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

EDUCATIONAL SCHEME OF THE FREE CHURCH.—At a meeting held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at the Scotch Secession church, Mount Pleasant, for the purpose of considering a scheme by which it is proposed to raise £50,000, for building 500 schools in connexion with the Free church of Scotland, Mr R. Macdonald, Free church minister at Blairgowrie, explained the scheme for raising £50,000 for the promotion of education in the following manner:—

500 persons giving 1s. to each school would realise £12,500; 1,000 subscribing 6d. to each school, £12,500; 2,000, at 3d., another £12,500; and 6,000, at 1d. each school, another £12,500; so that 9,500 persons subscribing on the above scheme would make up the required sum. He stated that he had already obtained £30,000. The plan was also to be subject to three conditions—namely, no part of the subscription to be taken, except the whole sum of £50,000 is obtained; the subscriptions to be received in five annual instalments, and each person to be allowed to extend his subscription over a space of five years, paying one-fifth annually; the last condition was, that any surplus remaining might be appropriated to the building of more schools, or for erecting a new college.

£1,000 17s. 6d. was subscribed before the meeting separated.

BREAKFAST AT FREEMASONS' TAVERN.—On Monday, at the early hour of nine o'clock, the friends of the Free church met at a public breakfast in the great hall, Freemasons' tavern, to do honour to a deputation from the Free church of Scotland. Owing to the state of the weather the meeting was not very large, but there were many ladies present. The Rev. James Hamilton was in the chair, and he was supported by Drs Forbes, Beith, William Chalmers, Wallace, Main McNaughten, &c.; and, after the breakfast had been despatched, the rev. chairman explained very briefly the objects for which the deputation had visited the metropolis. Several gentlemen subsequently addressed the meeting, warmly espousing the principles of a free church, and contending that the union between all the different parts of the empire would be cemented by abolishing the union between church and state, and having everywhere a free church. The meeting lasted till one o'clock.—Chronicle.

Dr Candlish is expected in London on Thursday next, to join his brother seceders here in making known the grievances they are labouring under through the late proceeding of the court of session. Dr Candlish will preach on Sunday next at the Surrey chapel. A meeting will shortly take place at Cambridge upon the subject of the Free church, and some opposition is expected on the part of the collegiates. They will, however, find a powerful disputant in Dr Candlish.

Meetings have been held during the past week in Albion chapel, Moorfields, York road chapel, Lambeth, and other places of worship in the metropolis, at which liberal collections have been made.

Deputations have also visited Ipswich, and Colchester.

THE NORWICH CHURCH RATE CASE.—MEETING AT STEPNEY.—On Thursday evening last, a very large public meeting was held at the school rooms, Garden street, Stepney, for the purpose of co-operating with the dissenters of Norwich in struggling to defend both their civil rights and religious liberties, and to raise subscriptions to defend those who were suffering from ecclesiastical intolerance. Dr Andrew Reed took the chair, and was supported by Dr Davis, Mr Charles Stovel, Mr E. Halliday, Mr H. S. Seaborn, Mr J. Glanville, Mr B. Woodyard, Apsley Pellatt, Esq., Thomas Hubbuck, Esq., Thomas Hart, Esq., Ebenezer Clarke, Esq., Thomas Fry, Esq., &c. Letters were read from various M.P.'s, ministers, and other gentlemen, apologising for non-attendance. Mr Charles Reed then read a statement of the facts of the case, which have already appeared in our columns. After an energetic address from the Chairman, which he concluded by expressing a hope that dissenters would take every constitutional means for putting down for ever the tyranny of the established church, Mr Charles Stovel, baptist minister, moved the first resolution:—

"That this meeting, having had presented to it a statement of the proceedings instituted in the ecclesiastical court against certain inhabitants of Norwich, for 'having wilfully and contumaciously obstructed, or at least refused to make, or join or concur in making, a sufficient rate,' for the repair of the church, hereby expresses its deliberate opinion, that the principle sought to be established by such proceedings is not only directly hostile to religious liberty, but is wholly subversive of those constitutional rights which the parishioners have hitherto enjoyed."

Mr Stovel then traced the ecclesiastical courts from their commencement, and deprecated in the strongest terms the proceedings which were from time to time taken against dissenters. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr Roberts, and the following ministers, Mr S. Davis, Mr Halliday, and Mr J. Glanville, spoke in support of resolutions expressive of sympathy with the Norwich dissenters, for whose defence a subscription was entered into. A resolution was also passed, declaratory of the firm conviction of the meeting that the only security against acts of oppression, such as that under consideration, was to be found in the dissolution of the existing alliance between church and state.



**CHURCH RATES AT CALVERLY.**—We learn from the *Bradford Observer*, that on Friday, the 23rd ult., a meeting of the rate-payers of this parish, to the number of 700, was held in the vestry of the church, to consider the necessity of granting a church rate. There not being sufficient room in the vestry, the meeting was adjourned to the church-yard; the vicar taking his seat on a tombstone, as chairman. A rate of 1d. was proposed and seconded, which was met by the following amendment:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting compulsory means for the support of religion are alike opposed to the principles of justice and the genius of the Christian religion, highly injurious and prejudicial to the church they are intended to serve, cramping her energies, and enkindling in the bosom of those, otherwise friendly to her, feelings of rancour and ill-will. They do, therefore, respectfully, but decidedly, record their conviction of the inutility and impolicy of having recourse to church rates for the repairs of God's house, and thus refuse to sanction one, thinking that the churchwardens ought at once to appeal to the unconstrained liberality of the public—a principle which, amidst many discouragements, has never yet deserted the cause of Christ."

After a great deal of discussion and hesitation on the part of the chairman, the amendment was put and carried by two to one; the vicar declaring that "the determination of the rate-payers would be recorded, and the consequences of such record would have to be determined elsewhere." A scrutiny was afterwards demanded, and terminated in giving a majority of from forty to fifty against the rate. In the earlier stage of the proceedings the chairman refused to put a motion for adjournment.

**SETTING UP ALTARS IN HIGH PLACES.**—The following curious statement appeared as an advertisement in last Tuesday's *Times*:—

"**ROUND CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.**—The Camden Society, who undertook the restoration of this church, having introduced a stone altar without the knowledge or consent of the incumbent, and having, in addition, put in a credence in open and direct opposition to his will, and in defiance of him, and having refused to remove either of these objectionable pieces of furniture, the incumbent was forced to withdraw his leave to the Camden Society, to carry on works in the church, on the 29th of November last, which, however, with the assistance of the churchwardens, they continued to do until late in December, 1843. On the 20th of January, 1844, a communication was made to the curate, which he was requested to convey to the incumbent, that the Camden Society had finished their work."

"The incumbent, not choosing to admit them again to any further work in the church, excepting to the finishing of the roof, to which they are bound by agreement, is determined to carry on the future work in the church, with such assistance as he can derive from friends."

"This application is therefore made by him to the public; and he trusts that the friends of our protestant reformation will support him in his opposition to the introduction of superstition, by assisting him to obtain a sum of from £200 to £300, which will be requisite for finishing the church and churchyard, so as to make everything complete, and the church comfortable for Divine service." **R. R. FAULKNER**, incumbent.

*Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1844.*

**NON-ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.**—On looking over the report of the inspectors of prisons for the northern and eastern districts of Lancashire, we observe the case of an individual who had been imprisoned for ten years, having been summarily convicted before two magistrates, for having neglected to attend divine service on a Sunday without reasonable excuse, and adjudged to pay a fine of one shilling, and fourteen shillings costs, or in default to be imprisoned! Nor is this an isolated case; for the same report mentions other parties who had been incarcerated for the same crime—one for 63, another for 61, another 16, another 12, another 17, another 2, another 16, another 26, another 3, another 27, and another 3 days! And this is our boasted "liberty of conscience!"—*Notts Review*.

**SALE OF ADVOWSONS.**—The following advertisement appeared in Friday's *Times*:—"Church preferment. Advowson, without cure of souls. To be sold, by private contract, the fee simple of an advowson, without cure of souls, in the richest and most picturesque part of the county of Cornwall," &c.

**INCONSISTENT NONCONFORMISTS.**—A correspondent, who gives his name, sends the following:—"The collector of church rates in the parish of Barking, Essex, is Mr Beadle, a deacon of the dissenting church there. One of the attendants at the chapel, who has uniformly refused to pay the rates, was told by him the other day, that he 'was the only one who stood out,' a very high compliment in my opinion; and that if he 'did not pay,' he and the deacon would 'come to loggerheads!' How anomalous this position of a dissenting deacon, handing the 'sacramental' plate with one hand and a summons with the other! An officer of a dissenting church, and, at the same time, of the state church, against which his very position is a standing protest. A similar, though not quite so glaring an inconsistency is to be found in Kentish town, where the collector of church rates, Mr King, is a constant attendant at the chapel, though not a member of the church. When remonstrated with on the subject, he said he 'undertook it as a matter of business.'"

[We recommend the above paragraph to certain dissenting occupants of the bench in the town of Ipswich, who, although they do not play the part of churchwardens, very courteously and handsomely throw their shield over the said functionary's character, and, at his instance, sign summonses and grant warrants of distress. We believe there is but one recusant in that large town, and he has been lately fleeced, although told over and over again that to stand out alone would do him no good; as though men's consciences could bend to such representations.]

## Correspondence.

### ECCLESIASTICAL TYRANNY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—The attention of the dissenting body has been called to the extraordinary proceedings instituted against certain respectable inhabitants of Norwich, for not having supported a church rate, and the parties deservedly sympathised with; for a more outrageous attack on the liberties of nonconformists, and, indeed, on the civil rights of all rate-payers, has seldom or ever been attempted, and shows very plainly the *animus* by which the dominant law-established sect are actuated; and I trust the Norwich gentlemen will have every necessary aid that the nonconformist body can give them in their arduous struggle in the courts falsely called Christian.

I would beg, Sir, to call the attention of the readers of your paper to the case of Charles Piggott, a shoemaker and a poor man, who has been harassed with a prosecution for non-payment of church rates for nearly three years. He has received assistance from several liberal-minded dissenters, and the case is now ripe for final decision before the privy council. The expenses are very heavy, and a few pounds would probably enable him to bring the cause to a successful issue. Should any of your readers be disposed to assist him, their contributions would be thankfully received by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., Blackfriars road. I trust that while sympathy is shown to the respectable inhabitants of Norwich, the poor man at Romford will not be forgotten.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. B. TAYLOR.

15, Hatfield st, Stamford st, 1st March, 1844.

### ORGANISATION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to address the friends of the complete suffrage cause, who in various districts of the metropolis are associated together to advance its interests. The wealth, intelligence, and amount of population congregated here, and the influence which their conduct in political matters always exerts on the country at large, renders it of the utmost importance that efficient means should be taken to disseminate amongst them a knowledge of our principles, and to obtain their practical recognition. It may not be amiss, then, to inquire into our present position and future prospects—whether the urgencies of the case are met by corresponding efforts—whether the agitation is carried on with the spirit and energy needful to ensure a successful issue—or whether, for want of proper organisation, or from any other cause, it is proceeding so languidly that such hopes must be dismissed for many years to come.

"A distinguishing feature connected with this agitation," says the editor of the "Complete Suffrage Almanack," "has been the great scope that it allows for local and individual exertion." "The work of promoting the progress of the cause is not delegated solely to a central authority, but is mainly dependent on local and individual activity." So far well; and in the numerous associations which have been formed throughout the kingdom, we have evidence of the truth and moral power of our principles, in the enthusiasm which they have inspired amongst the virtuous and religious portions of the community, and in the acts of self-denial, and sacrifices of time, property, and labour which they have made on their behalf. But local and individual exertion cannot accomplish all that has to be done, as is acknowledged in the existence of "central authority;" and if in this great metropolis we would exercise political power and influence, the strength we have thus acquired must be gathered up, concentrated, and a oneness of aim and purpose given to our proceedings. It is especially needful here, where political societies without number are given birth to, whose diversified objects and conflicting claims well-nigh distract and confound the spectator. And this constitutes the deficiency in our organisation. Several associations have been formed; in Islington, Southwark, Finsbury, Westminster, and the Tower Hamlets, there are one or more, but, saving that their objects are identical, no bond of union exists amongst them. Each is ignorant of the other's proceedings—of the means adopted, and the progress made, in their several localities. They are consequently unable to act upon the public mind with effect; they are not recognised as a political party; and their influencing the representative body, in the event of an election, is not for a moment thought of. But if the dissemination of our principles by the various means we adopt, whether of a private or more public character—if our agitation of the public mind do not lead to some practical result—our purpose will be but half accomplished. To influence the counsels and acts of the legislature is our aim, and this principally by sending these men pledged to support these principles. But to accomplish this, local and individual exertions will scarcely avail. Agencies must be employed, and appliances used, so varied and numerous, that, with the increasing claims which society makes on its members, it is utterly impracticable to do more than set these in motion and watch their operation. On these grounds I would suggest the formation of a central body, to be composed of the most influential friends of the cause in the metropolis, which would thus represent in some measure the strength we have acquired, and give a character to the movement, which from its diffuseness it has not hitherto acquired. An office for the transaction of its business should be engaged, where also could meet the officers of the different associations for mutual counsel and assistance. A gentleman, competent to the delivery of lectures, as well as to perform the duties of secretary, should be employed, whose whole time and energies might be devoted to the interests of the cause. By his exertions, associations would be formed in those parts where they are not as yet, and all would be quickened into more active and energetic movements. Systematic agitation would supersede the desultory mode pursued now, and as political events might give opportunity, our combined force would march to the combat in disciplined order and array.

Regret at the apparent apathy of our metropolitan friends, especially with reference to Wm Sharman Crawford's proposition, has suggested these remarks, and I will not further trespass on your space, but leave the subject to their consideration.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

London, March 1, 1844.

ORGANISE.

## Imperial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Poor law, for amendment, 21.  
Corn laws, against repeal, 57.  
St Asaph and Bangor dioceses, against the union of, 6.  
Redress of grievances, 1.  
State trial (Ireland), complaining of exclusion of catholics from the jury, 2.  
Factories bill, against, 2.  
Railways, for free competition in the carriage of goods, 4.  
Church rates, for abolition, 1.  
Game, for better protection of, 1.  
Post office, for further reform, 1.  
Tobacco, for reduction of duty, 1.

#### PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

##### BILL PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Prison (Scotland) bill.  
Commons Inclosure bill.  
Metropolitan Buildings bill.

##### BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

Prisons (Scotland) bill.

##### IN COMMITTEE.

SUPPLY.—£544,960, for victuals for the seamen; £126,826, Admiralty office; £2,980, merchant seamen, Registry office; £38,076, scientific departments; £127,927, establishments at home; £22,426, establishments abroad; £649,104, wages of artificers at home; £42,080, wages of artificers abroad; £1,053,965, naval stores; £298,866, new works and repairs in the yard; £20,165, medicines and medical stores; £61,630, miscellaneous services; £742,296, half pay, to officers of the navy and royal marines; £495,626, military pensions and allowances; £162,959, civil pensions; £160,890, charge of transports; £96,327, convict service; £432,541, contract packet service; £3,431,764, for defraying the charge of the land forces.

##### BILL READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Horse Racing Penalties bill.

#### DEBATES.

Thursday, Feb. 29th.

##### IMPROVEMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the construction and the use of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood. The bill provides for the future drainage of all individual erections; makes provision for the width of streets; and enters largely into arrangements, the objects of which are professedly to secure the health and comfort of the inhabitants of this rapidly-increasing metropolis.

Mr T. DUNCOMBE complained of the dilatoriness of the Woods and Forests, in pulling down houses, and even streets, without following up their intended improvements.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

##### HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Mr RICE called the attention of the House to the report of the committee on shipwrecks, with reference to harbours of refuge; and moved an humble address to her Majesty, praying that a commission of scientific and competent persons may be appointed, to consider the best means of carrying into effect the recommendation of that committee.

The motion was seconded by Sir C. NAPIER; and Sir J. R. REID spoke very enthusiastically in favour of making Dover a harbour of refuge.

Sir R. PEEL thought the east and west coasts had also their claims; a report had been made, recommending three harbours, each of which would cost two millions. For himself, he would name Holyhead, by reason of the character of the western coast, and the importance of maintaining a prompt communication with Ireland. He did not undervalue the claims of Dover. The government intended to appoint a commission, composed of the most eminent members of the profession, well acquainted with the action of tides, currents, sea deposits, &c., &c., and all the other considerations connected with a matter of so much importance to this country, looking to the protection of its trade, the security of the country, and so forth.

The motion was then withdrawn.

##### THE CLONTARF PROCLAMATION.

Colonel RAWDON brought on the following motion:—

"That it is the opinion of this House, upon considering the lateness of the period at which was issued the proclamation of the Irish government, intended to prevent the assembling of a meeting announced to be held at or near Clontarf on the 8th day of October, 1843, that a risk of disastrous collision was incurred, and a precedent thereby created dangerous to the lives and liberties of her Majesty's subjects."

He went largely into detail, in order to show the danger which the lateness of the prohibition had caused, the consequences of which were only obviated by the exertions of Mr O'Connell and the people.

Mr V. STUART seconded the motion, commenting on the tardiness of the issue of the proclamation, and the nature of the indictment against the traversers.

Lord ELIOT recapitulated those topics of government defence with which the public have been made familiar during the late Irish debate. The prohibition of the Clontarf meeting was founded on the peculiarity that it was distinguished from all others by its unequivocal illegality. The proclamation had not been decided on till after mid-day on the Saturday, and necessary delay arose in its transcription and printing. To have suffered the Clontarf meeting would have sanctioned the defiance of all law and authority.

Mr SOMERS, Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and Mr E. B. ROCHE supported the motion. The latter remarked that it was the misfortune of every party to be burdened with brainless blockheads, whom nothing can control, and one of these was the author of that "repeal cavalry" notification, on which the government grounded their determination to interfere with the Clontarf meeting.



On a division there appeared—for the motion, 62; against it, 90: majority, 28.

#### ENCLOSURE OF COMMON LANDS.

Lord WORSLEY moved, on Thursday, for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the enclosure and improvement of commons. Such enclosures would provide much additional employment for the poor; but parties are at present deterred from attempting them by the expense of obtaining separate acts of parliament, which is very heavy.

From a return of lands respecting which tithe has been commuted, it appears that of 6,719,000 acres of land in England, 1,358,000 are common or waste; of 1,898,000 in Wales, 502,000 are common; and he cited instances in which waste land might profitably be brought into cultivation. His bill would appoint an "Enclosure Commission"—the machinery of it either embodied in the bill or left to government. In case two-thirds in value of the parties interested in commons and lands held in common should wish to have those lands enclosed, and should at a public meeting come to that conclusion, they should then apply to the commissioners to be appointed under this bill. The commissioners would send down an assistant-commissioner to inquire into the expediency of making the enclosure, to take into consideration the interests of all parties that would be affected, to examine the locality, and to have regard to the means of recreation for the population.

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the bill, as one of a series of innovations, of which the Reform bill was the first, and railways the worst; and as tending to deprive the poor of recreation. Mr TRELAWNEY, Lord JOHN MANNERS, and Mr BRIGHT, would vote for the motion, in order to consider the provisions of the bill. Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD altogether opposed, Sir CHARLES BURRELL supported it.

The motion was agreed to.

Friday, March 1st.

#### THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr T. DUNCOMBE moved for a return of the names of the short-hand writers employed by government to report Mr O'Connell's trial, and of the monies paid, and the instructions given, to the reporters sent by government to take notes of the proceedings at the Irish repeal meetings. He commenced with the following observation:—

In resisting the motion before the House, upon the subject of which he had given notice, he begged to state that he did not do so in furtherance of the movement of the hon. member for Rochdale, but that he did so in the exercise of the undoubted right which he, in common with every member of the House, possessed, of calling on government, before voting additional supplies, to account as to the manner in which it had applied any sums of money which might be at its disposal for the public service—nay, more, it was the duty of the House to call for an explanation when it had good reason to believe that sums which had been voted by it had not been used by the government in a manner either creditable or honourable to those who had so applied it.

He complimented Mr Bond Hughes, who, as a witness for the Crown, had behaved with fairness and discretion; but Mr C. Ross, who had gone to Ireland under the guise of a newspaper reporter, had avowed that he was hired by a "high personage." He was anxious to discover who this "high personage" was that had employed Mr C. Ross to do the dirty work of the Cabinet. Mr John Jackson, the Irish correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, had disavowed all participation in the handing over of his documents to the government—an act of the proprietors, for which he was not responsible. The Dublin reporters had strongly censured the conduct both of the government and of the proprietors of the *Morning Herald*, in thus attempting to interfere with the independence and the impartiality of the press; and the consequence of all these dirty transactions, coupled with the management of the jury-box, and the charge of Chief Justice Pennefather, was to convince all England that Mr O'Connell had not received a fair trial. If the information he now asked for were refused, the country would form its own opinion on the motives and conduct of the government.

Sir J. GRAHAM pointed out to the House how much the really important business of the public was impeded by these perpetual obstructions to the supply. Night after night was thus occupied, to the injurious postponement of the Factory bill, the Poor law, and other measures of the greatest interest. He alluded to the "compact alliance" which had been formed between all sections of the opposition, with a view to harass the government in their Irish policy. He was ready to take upon himself the whole responsibility of the employment of the short-hand writers; and he would produce the return of all the expenses; but not the names of the reporters on the trial. No one individual had been employed as a spy. It was no easy task, in these times, to bring great offenders to justice, and those who did so must be content to incur much obloquy, but that obloquy he was prepared to brave in the performance of his duty; and notwithstanding the muster which he saw on the opposite benches, his confidence was in a majority of the House.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that the course taken in the employment of reporters was a correct one. A reporter so employed was no spy; a spy was one who found his way into the secret councils of those against whom he was to inform—not one who openly noted the proceedings of a meeting assembled for the public discussion of grievances. Nor did he see any harm in the loan of a reporter's notes by the newspaper employing him. Sir James Graham had hinted at a new "compact alliance" between the whigs and Mr O'Connell—

I am perfectly well aware (said the noble lord) of the effect which, during the existence of the late government, was produced by the constant reiteration of some compact made with respect to the disposal of the patronage of the government. I know how much injury was pro-

duced by that repeated assertion, which, however, was entirely without foundation [hear, hear]. But, although I may suffer from this injury—although the statement of the right hon. baronet, respecting a compact alliance between Mr O'Connell and myself, has no foundation, yet if I see Mr O'Connell, or any one else who has done less for the country to which he belongs, who has less talent, and is of more humble station than Mr O'Connell, I will not shrink from declaring in this House, whatever obloquy it may expose me to, that that individual has not had a fair trial [loud cheers from the opposition benches]. No obloquy which the right hon. baronet, no obloquy which his party may cast on me, and those with whom I act, shall deter me from doing my duty to what I consider the constitution of this country; and my belief is, since the right hon. baronet has now prided himself on those trials, that if the same offences had been committed in this country, supposing the Attorney-general for England to have proceeded in a somewhat similar course, there would have been a different charge from the judge [loud cheers from the opposition benches], and a different verdict from the jury [prolonged cheering from the Irish members]. Such is my opinion; and, be the persons brought to trial whom they may, never will I cease from endeavouring to obtain for the people of Ireland the full enjoyment of all those rights and privileges of which the people of England are so justly proud [loud cheers from the opposition].

Mr T. DUNCOMBE replied to Sir James Graham with much liveliness and point, bringing forward some additional facts in proof of Mr Ross having been employed as a spy rather than as a reporter. He was not content with Sir James Graham's acquiescence in a part of his motion; he insisted on the whole, and would divide the House.

Mr BELLEVUE said a few words, and a division took place, the leading whigs previously leaving the House. The numbers were—

Against the motion .....	144
For it .....	73
Majority against it....	— 71

#### REDESS OF GRIEVANCES.

On the motion for the Speaker leaving the chair to go into a committee of supply, Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved as an amendment—

"That the several petitions which have been received and laid on the table of this House since the commencement of the session, complaining that this House is not a true representation of the people, be referred to a select committee to inquire into the said allegation; and that the further consideration of the estimates be postponed till such committee shall report thereon."

The House, he said, was aware that many such petitions had been presented, and that up to that moment no notice had been taken of the allegations which they contained. In proof of this he instanced the petition from a public meeting at Birmingham, signed by the mayor. Now his proposition was, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the allegations contained in this and the other petitions of the same nature, before they proceeded further in voting the estimates. He thought, under the circumstances, the House could not claim to represent the feelings and opinions of the country; or, if they thought they did, why did they not at once declare that the allegations contained in the petitions were unfounded? He was not now contending for the extension of the franchise, which he thought ought to be conceded, but he would put it to the House whether some improvement in the representation of the people ought not to take place? If the people had no respect for the legislature by whom the laws were made, how could they be expected to respect the laws? Thus it was that the country could only be kept under by the maintenance of a large military force. They must maintain the government either by the respect of the people for the laws, or by a large military force. After replying to the objections of Mr Gisborne on a former occasion, and of Mr Duncombe that evening, he said that he was not seeking to delay the business of the House by vexatious adjournments, and it was far from his intention vexatiously to persevere in a course which had not some reasonable ground of success [hear, hear]. There was no man from whom he had expected more cordial support than the honourable member for Finsbury; and yet, in the very outset, the honourable member for Finsbury had disclaimed all sympathy with the motion. It was his intention to take the sense of the House upon his amendment; and when the army estimates should be brought forward, he would propose a motion to the effect that the House should take into its consideration the propriety of granting such large armies, while the grievances of the people remained unredressed.

Mr BLEWITT seconded the amendment, feeling convinced that it was fully justified under the present circumstances of the country. He had himself presented petitions to this House, denying that the people had any confidence in their present representatives, and every day's experience only tended to confirm him in the opinion that they legislated in that house for themselves. It was but the other day that they had passed a law to exempt certain hon. members and noble lords from penalties which they had incurred, and this was done upon the ground of ignorance of the law [hear, hear]. He would like to know how far the plea of ignorance of the law would avail any wretched individual who might be charged with—he would not say a crime—but with an infringement of the law ["hear," and a laugh]? Would his ignorance of the law diminish his punishment one atom? The people saw that the legislation of that House was carried on for the purpose of depriving the people of their bread, and putting money into the pockets of the landlords. No other speaker coming forward, the amendment was then put, and the House divided—

For the original motion .....	91
For the amendment .....	15
Majority for the motion ....	— 76

#### SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee on the navy estimates; the remainder of the votes (which will be found in the summary of parliamentary business) being passed without opposition; a few naval members only taking the opportunity of suggesting improvements with reference to the management of the navy.

Monday, March 4th.

#### RAILWAYS.

The new resolutions proposed to be adopted with respect to all future railway bills, which have been recommended by the select committee on railways, and contained in their second report, were introduced by

Mr GLADSTONE, who was seconded by Mr LABOUCHÈRE. The first of the resolutions was then proposed, when a debate of considerable animation arose, the contested point being, whether or not it was equitable to exclude local agencies, and thereby local knowledge and experience, from the management of all future bills. The resolutions are peculiarly applicable to the cases of competing lines, and are intended to subject, in future, all railway bills to an ordeal similar to that of public bills.

An amendment was proposed for the postponement of the adoption of the first resolution, in order to give time for consideration. A division having been taken on this amendment, it was supported by three against 200. The resolutions were then adopted.

#### SUPPLY—THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply, in order to consider the army and ordnance estimates,

Mr WILLIAMS commented on the general amount of these estimates, complaining that in reckoning the police and the embodied pensioners, in addition to the regular military force, we had a standing army of no less than 163,488 men, which was upwards of 33,000 more than on an average of the last 24 years.

He had examined the army estimates since the time of the battle of Waterloo down to the present day, and he found that the number of men proposed for the service of this year was larger than had been provided for in any one year since 1815 [hear]. He must confess that when he saw the tranquillity of the country, and the vast amount of the forces proposed to be maintained, he was much astonished. First of all he would state the real amount of effective force proposed for this year. The army for the next year was to be composed of 129,677 men, to which might be added 10,000 embodied pensioners, for which provision was to be made. Artillery and engineers 8,811 men; marines on shore 6,000 men; Irish police 9,000 men; thus making altogether an effective military force capable of being called into action at any moment of 163,488 men, and this, after a twenty-eight years' peace, and when we were on friendly terms with every nation of the earth. At first he thought that there was a decrease in the amount of the estimates from that of last year. The total amount voted last year was £6,225,000; the sum required for this year was £5,884,000. Thus at first he thought there was a saving accomplished of £240,000. But, upon further examination, he found that a sum of £220,000 had been transferred from the army estimates of last year to the commissariat department.

He commented generally on the constitution of the army, and asked if we kept up so large a military force, how could Sir Robert Peel fulfil his pledge of taking off the income-tax in three years.

To this Sir ROBERT PEEL exclaimed, "I made no such promise."

Mr WILLIAMS proposed that the estimates should be referred to a select committee.

Sir H. HARDINGE explained, that the main items had in former years been referred to different committees, who had amply considered them, and had recommended the basis on which they were now founded.

Mr WILLIAMS, upon this, withdrew his motion.

Mr HENRY BAILLIE asked if the government intended to take the subject of the pensions of the soldiers and the non-commissioned officers of the army into consideration.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE said that the government were collecting information on the subject, with a view of hereafter bringing it before the House, but, desirous of not raising any expectation or excitement, he would make no pledge.

Lord HOWICK expressed his regret at the unsatisfactory and indefinite nature of the reply on a matter of so much importance, which he regarded in the light of a "go-by" to the question.

Sir H. HARDINGE did not think he was liable to the taunt. Lord Howick, on the eve of leaving office as secretary at war, had recommended the very course now followed by the government.

Lord HOWICK rejoined that the announcement of the intention to collect statistical information would have been more appropriate at an earlier period after the present government had entered on office.

Dr BOWRING complained of the apathy of the House:—

In France not an item was brought forward which was not examined and shown to be reasonable before submitted to the chambers. He really did not think that they performed their functions of legislators properly when they voted £6,000,000, in a House composed of forty members on each side. That was one-eighth of the revenue, and was disposed of by one-eighth of the representation [hear, hear]. He wished, too, they had more assistance from the strangers in the gallery [cries of "Order," and a laugh]. He understood the Speaker to say that one of their galleries was privileged; but he now found such was not the case [a laugh]. For one, he looked on the publicity of their debates as one of the great securities of the good conduct of the representatives of the people, and he only regretted that on the estimates the public were not better informed.

Mr S. CRAWFORD was desirous shortly to call the attention of the House to the unconstitutional nature of the immense standing army kept up for home service. It appeared that there were 48,009 rank and



file in the United Kingdom. The officers were 6,000, which gave 54,809. The pensioners amounted to 10,000, which raised the force to 64,000. Then came the volunteer force, 15,000, making, with the Irish constabulary, to all intents and purposes a military force of 9,000, an army of 87,809. There were military and marines, the amount of which he did not know; but, at all events, he was safe in taking the whole military force at 88,000 men. Now, he would ask the government and the House, was it necessary to have a force of that amount in the United Kingdom? And if so, why? Were the people of the United Kingdom disloyal to their sovereign? He was perfectly convinced that never did there live a sovereign to whom the people of every part of the United Kingdom were more attached [cries of "Hear"]. Were they disloyal to the constitution? No, they were only desirous of obtaining the full benefits of it. Was this force then necessary for the protection of life and property? If this were so, the reason was because justice was not done to the working classes. He did not speak of political rights. He alluded to the condition of the working classes. He said to the government and legislature, "You don't consider the wants of the poor, or their claims on you. You legislate for other interests than the poor man's." The consequence of the discontent which existed among the people was, that the government were obliged to keep up an unconstitutional force in order to suppress agitation. The House ought to withhold from the government the means of keeping on foot an excessive army; if they did, they would oblige the government to consent to a redress of grievances; but as soon as government had the power of keeping the people in subjection, there would be no desire to remedy their complaints. His opinion was, that members who desired to serve the people should make a stand against such an amount of military; but he was free to acknowledge that he did not see that an effective stand could be made at present. He was not aware that there was a sufficient number of members on that side of the house, who would feel it to be consistent with their duty to make such a stand; nor, since he had raised the question of the propriety of keeping up a large army, had there been such an exhibition of feeling out of doors as would enable him effectually to resist the government on this occasion. He wished to test the opinion of the House as to the standing army, and with this view he would place a resolution in the hands of the Speaker. The honourable gentleman concluded by moving his resolution, which ran as follows:—"That the large amount of the standing army, and every description of military force, now kept up for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is contrary to the principles of constitutional liberty, and dangerous to the rights of the people."

Dr BOWRING had great pleasure in seconding the amendment, to the principle of which he gave his cordial support. With a popular sovereign, and a popular legislature, and a popular executive, there would be no necessity for a large standing army. It was his opinion that a government was good in proportion as it was supported by public opinion, and bad in proportion as it was supported by military force.

Mr FIELDEN declared it unbecoming in the House to vote away the public money thus largely, without first inquiring into the grievances of the people. He instanced particularly those of the hand-loom weavers; and inveighed strongly against the new Poor Law. The government was on the brink of a volcano, and ought to retrace its steps. It imposed taxes, and then required troops; then more taxes were imposed to maintain those troops, and then more troops were required to enforce those taxes.

Mr Crawford's amendment was then put, and rejected by 87 to 8.

The House having gone into committee of supply, Sir HENRY HARDINGE proposed the army estimates. Military events during recent years, insurrection in Canada, wars in Afghanistan and China, had caused a large accumulation of our force abroad, many regiments of which had far exceeded the legitimate period of foreign service, and required relief. To afford that relief on a sufficient and effective scale, a large force was requisite at home; and this was the true reason for the increase, and not, as had been alleged, the desire to maintain a large standing army. In order to prove this, he entered into details respecting the stations and amount of our military throughout our colonies, as in Australia, where the convict population required an adequate force to control them; and also stated that during a series of years there had been a progressive reduction of the non-effective establishment, from which there was now a saving of upwards of a million sterling. Running over the different votes, with explanatory comments, he concluded with asking a grant for the land service, exclusive of the East India company's service, of 100,295 men, the total sum required for the army estimates being £5,984,000.

Captain LAYARD recommended the introduction of a principle of limitation in the term of service. He suggested alterations also in various particulars of a more minute character.

Mr WILLIAMS, not being satisfied with the reasons assigned for the increase of the army, moved a reduction of 20,000 men. Our Chinese and Afghanistan wars were now concluded, and there was, therefore, less occasion for so large a force.

Lord HOWICK would not support this reduction; but he could not think that the vote ought to be put so exclusively as Sir H. Hardinge had put it, on the necessity of relief from foreign service. He thought the guards might take more of the foreign duty, not indeed in distant colonies, but in healthy climates within moderate distances. He proceeded to com-

plain the management of the commissariat department, and suggested improvements.

After a few words from Mr P. HOWARD, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that the commissariat department was strictly one of account, and was, therefore, properly under the control of the treasury—a system which was necessary to correct and economic supervision.

Some further conversation followed; and on a division Mr Williams's amendment was rejected by 114 to 13.

Colonel RAWDON then moved that the army should be reduced by 5,000 men, but eventually withdrew his amendment.

The first vote, after another discussion respecting the enrolment of the Chelsea pensioners, was passed, as were one or two others, when the committee suspended its labours.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.—The following are the names of the fifteen gentlemen who voted for Mr Sharman Crawford's amendment on Friday:—

Aglionby, H. A.	Duncan, G.	Wakley, T.
Blewitt, R. J.	Duncombe, T.	Wawn, J. T.
Bodkin, J. J.	O'Connell, M.	Williams, W.
Bowring, Dr	Plumridge, J.	TELLERS.
Bright, J.	Scholefield, J.	Crawford, S.
Cobden, R.	Villiers, Hon. C.	Fielden, J.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—Minority of eight on Mr Crawford's amendment on Monday night:—

Blewitt, R. J.	Plumridge, Capt.	TELLERS.
Butler, P. S.	Scholefield, J.	Crawford, S.
Elphinstone, H.	Wawn, J. T.	Bowring, Dr
Fielding, J.	Williams, W.	

Minority of twelve on Mr Williams' amendment:—

Bernal, Capt.	Elphinstone, H.	Trelawny, J. S.
Blewitt, R. J.	Fielden, J.	Wawn, J. T.
Brotherton, J.	Hastie, A.	TELLERS.
Crawford, W. S.	Scholefield, J.	Williams, W.
Duncombe, T.	Thornley, T.	Bowring, Dr.

UNION WORKHOUSES.—Sir J. Graham stated on Tuesday (in reply to Mr Borthwick), that he was not prepared to make any alteration in the discretionary and responsible power now vested in the poor-law commissioners, with respect to the appointment of chaplains to poor-law union workhouses.

THE POOR-LAW.—On Monday night, Sir James Graham announced that this subject would be brought on when the Factory bill was disposed of.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES IN IRELAND.—On the same evening Mr O'Connell, having inquired if the government intended to introduce a measure relative to Roman Catholic charities in Ireland, was informed by Sir Robert Peel, that it was the intention of the government to do so, in fulfilment of the promise contained in the royal speech. Mr O'Connell then gave notice, for Monday next, of his intention to introduce a bill to alter the law relative to Roman Catholic charities and religious uses in Ireland.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 1st.

The Earl of DEVON explained that his unavoidable and temporary absence from Ireland did not impede the progress of the inquiry before the landlord and tenant commissioners, which still went on.

#### SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for the production of copies of correspondence relative to the treatment of British missionaries.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in assenting to the motion, expressed his satisfaction at the treatment those persons had experienced at the hands of the French in Otaheite and elsewhere. Not a single complaint had been preferred. With respect to the conduct of M. Dupetit Thouars, he declared that the disavowal of his proceedings by the French government was entirely spontaneous. No remonstrance or representation had been made upon the subject, for he had been from the first convinced that so absurd and unjust an act as the annexation of Otaheite would be disowned so soon as the circumstances were fairly understood.

Monday, March 4th.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the fact of a man having been condemned to death in Louisiana for having assisted a slave to escape. He hoped that this public mention of the case would be sufficient to prevent so gross a violation of every principle of humanity and justice.

He might, humbly and respectfully towards the legislature of Louisiana, express his fervent hope that advantage would be taken of the long interval between the time of passing his sentence and the 26th of April, which was the time appointed for carrying it into execution [hear, hear]. That advantage would be taken of that period for the sacred purpose of extending mercy to that criminal [hear, hear]—for he spoke of him as a criminal because the laws of his country had so dealt with him—but he hoped and trusted that the humane and merciful consideration of the government of Louisiana would be extended to that unfortunate individual. He hoped that he had said enough to show that, whatever his own feelings might be on the subject, he had sufficient reasons for not bringing forward any motion on it.

#### The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, March 4th.

The Council of the Complete Suffrage Union met here to-day—Mr Sturge in the chair.

Letters were read from London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Aberdeen, Derby, Reading, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY AND MR HUMZ, M.P.—The following letter was addressed by the secretary, in answer to one received the other day:—

SIR—I received only a few days since your letter of the 8th inst, acknowledging the thanks of the Council of

the National Complete Suffrage Union, for affirming by your votes in the House of Commons, on the 1st and 6th, the constitutional principle that redress of grievances should precede the voting of supplies.

You lay it down now, that the supplies can only be legitimately stopped by a majority of the House of Commons: and you argue that, the present House being opposed to the supply movement, it must "necessarily be unsuccessful." This would be correct, did that House really represent the people; but your own statistics show that it does not represent the people; for in 1836, a majority of members were returned by 151,492 votes, leaving the minority to represent 804,780 electors, the total number registered, according to your returns, being 956,272. The returns of the election in 1841 are still more unsatisfactory. It thus appears that the minority within the house represents the majority without, even on the arbitrary basis of a ten-pound franchise. It follows that a minority, representing the bulk of the people, have a perfect right to stop the supplies, should circumstances render such a step necessary, whatever views the majority entertain on the subject.

It is quite true that "the supplies were formerly stopped by a majority of the House of Commons, in opposition to the Crown and ministers." The practical question, however, here is, how was that majority created? I presume you refer to the period when the Commons resolved, on the motion of Mr Pym, that redress of grievances should precede the voting of supplies. If so, let me ask, did Pym assume that the supplies could only be stopped by the vote of the majority? The facts are these:—"In the year 1614, John Pym was returned to parliament for the borough of Calne. Conscious of the misgovernment which then prevailed, he set himself at once to seek redress of grievances, by committees of inquiry, substantive motions, and incessant discussions in the House of Commons. He was ably assisted by a small but honest band of patriots, and for many years continued to oppose the unrighteous demands of the aristocracy, and resist the encroachments of the Crown. But all his efforts were comparatively fruitless. In 1621, John Hampden was returned to parliament. Not many years after, they resolved to try a new principle of action. That principle was to make the voting of the supplies conditional on the redress of grievances. This was resolved on during the reign of Charles the First; and, as a preliminary step, Pym and Hampden went to all the English counties, and urged the people to send petitions to the House of Commons as soon as possible after it had assembled, and thus petitioning parliament was first organised as a system. Lord Clarendon says, 'Subsequently it was resolved that grievances should be considered before supply.' Such, then, is the constitutional principle which we are now desirous to see acted on." "When Pym commenced that movement, he could only calculate upon the positive support of Hampden and St John. Had he proceeded upon the principle you lay down, he must have waited until a majority was created in favour of his views, by other means than those he adopted and so successfully applied. Had we such a majority as your letter contemplates, and which I should heartily rejoice to see, we could then get all we want, without resorting to the alternative of stopping the supplies."

You contend that the situation of the country is now so different from what it was in former times, as to render any attempt to stop the supplies "not only useless, but utterly impracticable." Wherein consists this fatal difference? We have essentially the same constitution now as then. "The taxes," to use the language of Pitt, "are still the voluntary gift and grant of the Commons alone"—the people in both cases have been the victims of oppression, and what signifies it to them, whether they suffer by the centralised despotism of an oligarchy, or the more refined tyranny of a crown?

You say you believe that her Majesty "would willingly redress the grievances of the people, if the representatives in the House of Commons would advise her to do so." I agree with you in this, and that belief lays us under a strong obligation to support the supply movement, inasmuch as her Majesty's prerogatives are daily in danger, while she is exposed to the influence of a parliament which you well know, and which indeed you plainly admit, will never advise her to do anything of the kind.

To conclude, the supply movement is supported by the Complete Suffrage Union, partly because it seeks to restore a just and necessary rule of business; partly because amendments on supply motions are well fitted to force the discussion of the people's grievances, first on the consideration of the House itself, and then into every circle of society, through the medium of the press; but chiefly because its practical application would necessarily involve the redress of the master grievance—NON-REPRESENTATION. Five millions and a half of male citizens, above the age of twenty-one, are excluded from the franchise. Contrary to the principles of the British constitution, they are compelled to pay taxes imposed without their consent; and to obey laws they have no voice in making. Against this flagrant injustice, they have repeatedly but fruitlessly remonstrated and complained. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sad," and they now feel that it is time, aye more than time, that the true representatives of the people in the House of Commons should take their stand firmly on the ground that, if the people's money is to be taken, the people's grievances ought first to be redressed.

I have the honour to be,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES H. WILSON.

37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, Feb. 26, 1844.

LEEDS PUBLIC MEETING.—On Tuesday a public meeting, which had been convened by the mayor upon the requisition of a number of the respectable inhabitants, was held at Leeds, in the Court house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievances of the people of the United Kingdom. The object of the meeting was to get up a strong manifestation of public sympathy with Mr Sharman Crawford; but this object was completely frustrated by the insane conduct of the chartists, who congregated from all the neighbouring places, packed the meeting, and by clamour and violence prevented a rational expression of opinion. The Court house was filled to overflowing some time before the hour of commencement; but it was not till the clock

\* Speech of Mr Sturge, at a select meeting in support of the supply movement, held at the Crown and Anchor, London, Jan 31, 1844.



struck twelve that Mr W. Roberts was proposed as chairman by the promoters of the meeting. An amendment was immediately proposed naming Josh. Jones as chairman. After a good deal of bickering and uproar, the amendment was carried. The chairman briefly opened the proceedings, requesting a calm and patient hearing for all the speakers, and then Mr Brooks, a chartist, suggested the adjournment of the meeting till the evening, although the place was at the time crowded out. A war of words, mingled with hissing and hooting, then began, and was kept up with extraordinary "patience and calmness" for about an hour; every now and then, when there was a little lull, Mr Baron for the complete suffragists, and Mr Brooke, Mr Healey, and Mr Joshua Hobson for the chartists, tried to "catch the attention" of the meeting; but their sentences were clipped most unceremoniously, and it was utterly impossible to gather anything like a connected argument from any one of them. Ultimately, however, a motion for adjournment was carried. In conformity with this motion, the meeting re-assembled in the evening. A similar scene of uproar ensued, which ended in the chartists carrying a resolution for the charter, name and all, and refusing to petition parliament, although they had passed resolutions in favour of stopping the supplies till the charter became the law of the land.—*Bradford Observer*.

MANCHESTER.—Mr T. Spencer, of Bath, delivered a lecture on complete suffrage at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, on Tuesday evening. Mr Brooks occupied the chair. The lecture occupied about an hour and a half, and received a unanimous vote of thanks and the warm applause of the audience. A petition, calling upon the House of Commons to withhold the supplies until the grievances of the people are redressed, is, we are glad to learn, in course of signature in the town.

BRADFORD.—On Tuesday a memorial to the borough members, signed by 560 of the electors, was despatched to London, requesting them to support Mr Sharman Crawford in his policy of moving redress of grievances amendments on motions for supply. Further signatures are in course of being received; and our M.P.'s may be expecting another missive in course of a few days.—*Bradford Observer*.

FINSBURY.—PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the electors and other inhabitants of the borough of Finsbury was convened on Thursday evening at White Conduit house, for the purpose of considering the propriety of supporting the policy of Mr Sharman Crawford, M.P., in withholding the supplies until the grievances under which the people labour have been inquired into, with a view to their redress. The large room was densely crowded before seven o'clock, at which hour T. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury, Dr Epps, James Duncombe, Esq., Mr Moore, and several other leading liberals arrived, and took their seats on the platform. The first resolution, referring to the injustice of excluding the working classes from participation in the franchise, which was moved by Mr Moore, and seconded by Mr Savage, was carried unanimously. The appearance of Mr Elt, one of the secretaries of the Complete Suffrage Association, was, however, the signal for tumult and confusion. The motive for the opposition appeared to resolve itself into the fact that Mr Elt had published a letter condemnatory of the chartists, and especially of the conduct of Mr Duncombe, at the recent meeting at the Crown and Anchor. The resolution moved by Mr Elt, urging the expediency and justice of restoring to the people their constitutional right to the suffrage, was met by an amendment in favour of the people's charter, which was carried by a large majority. The complete suffrage party then retired from the meeting, and a resolution was carried condemnatory of their conduct. Resolutions followed, expressive of unbounded confidence in Mr Duncombe, and of censure on Messrs Elt and Hook, the secretaries of the Complete Suffrage Association. To the former resolution Mr Duncombe replied, and, after an attack on Mr Elt, said—"He had before recommended the working people to stand by the name of the charter [hear, hear], and he now did so again [cheers]. It had a charm for the working classes in every part of the kingdom. Magna Charta was associated with British liberty, and there was no pretext for giving up the name at the caprice of a few individuals" [loud cheers]. We understand that O'Connorites from all parts of London attended this meeting, especially from the neighbourhood of Spitalfields.

LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday (Thursday) evening, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, a numerous and respectable audience, including a number of ladies, assembled at the Commercial hall, for the purpose of hearing the first of two lectures by the Rev. T. Spencer, A.M., perpetual curate of Hinton Charter house, near Bath, on the people's rights and how to get them, and the necessity of a full, fair, and free representation of the people as the means to realise and maintain civil, religious, and commercial freedom. On the motion of Mr S. B. Jackson, seconded by Mr P. Stuart, Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., was called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings. C. E. Rawlins, sen., Esq., then stated that the memorials which were agreed upon at the meeting in the Music hall, on the 1st of January, had been signed by 11,200 individuals, of whom 1788 were electors, and to every signature, or nearly so, was subscribed the address. Besides these, from 300 to 400 signatures had been lost. He and Mr H. Vincent had an interview with Lord Sandon to present the petitions. He also read a letter signed by his lordship and Sir Howard Douglas, stating, that although they were always willing to receive representations from their constituents they could not but express their conviction that they should not be discharging their duties if they complied with the request of the peti-

tions to support Mr Sharman Crawford in his intended proceedings in parliament. The Rev. T. Spencer, on being introduced to the meeting, was received with the loudest applause. He said the chairman had only done him justice in saying that he endeavoured to form a correct opinion. He was not an interested party. If he sought for free trade, he was not in trade; if he asked for reform in the church, it would be no advantage to him; if he sought for the suffrage, it was not because he had it not, for he had the suffrage in three parts of England. Another thing which would probably induce him to form a correct opinion, was, that he had nothing to gain, but something to lose, for the way he traveled was not the way to promotion. The rev. gentleman then spoke at considerable length on the people's wrongs and rights. He clearly, calmly, and eloquently treated his subject, and was frequently interrupted by loud applause. We had prepared a longer notice of his lecture, but have been compelled to omit it for want of room. The rev. gentleman gives his second lecture this evening (Friday).—*Liverpool Mercury*.

STOKE NEWINGTON AND HACKNEY COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—A respectable and interesting meeting of the members of this active society was held at the Tyssen Arms, Dalston, on Monday evening, March 4th; George Offor, Esq., one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. Jos. Cooper, Esq., one of the society of friends, another of the V.P.'s, addressed a note of sympathy to the secretary, and enclosed a donation towards expenses. The meeting was specially convened to pass a resolution suggestive to the hon. member for Rochdale, in pursuing his noble effort to force upon government some attention to the grievances of a suffering people, that he would fix the attention of the House upon one plea—the master grievance, the foundation of all others—class legislation; that he would, with his noble and patriotic little band of real representatives, continue his proposition to withhold supplies till a full, fair, and free representation is conceded to the whole people; the resolution concluding, that a definite and distinct object would be the best means of inducing other members to join them, and forcing an unwilling legislature to do their duty. It was carried unanimously. A petition was then read and unanimously adopted. Upon the appointment of Messrs Wilson and Barnes as a deputation to the House, to present the resolution and petition to the hon. member for Rochdale, being proposed, it was suggested by T. Clarke, Esq., that the deputation should first offer the petition to the members for the Tower Hamlets. The secretary stated, the committee had repudiated all application to those members as unworthy of trust and confidence. An interesting discussion followed, in which the chairman defended the members for the borough, and said he believed them to be honest men. The secretary conceded, in the name of the committee, that the deputation should first offer it to Mr Clay and Col Fox, but if they would not consent to present it cordially and support the prayer, it should be given as first intended, with the resolution, to Sharman Crawford, Esq. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting with power and effect. The petition is in course of signature.

DERBY.—A few weeks ago, a memorial, containing 1371 signatures (including 381 electors), was forwarded to the members of this borough, expressing a hope that they would support Mr Sharman Crawford's motion for withholding the supplies "until the grievances of the people are heard and redressed." The *Derby Reporter* publishes the reply of the members for Derby, Mr Strutt and Lord Ponsonby, to the memorial, both of whom are opposed to the plan. Mr Strutt enters upon a long explanation of his views, consisting of the usual arguments urged against Mr Crawford's proposal, and concludes, "I am convinced that a remedy for existing grievances is to be sought, not in the adoption of any particular form of motion in the House of Commons, but in the honest and enlightened exertions of the electors of the United Kingdom to secure a parliamentary majority in favour of liberal measures." Lord Ponsonby says, "I am far from saying that the case may not arise, and that shortly, when such a course may be necessary; but at the present moment I should prefer trying what can be done by more ordinary methods than by at once adopting a course which would shake public credit. I think the times are most momentous, and you may rely upon my watching most closely all the movements of the government."

PRESTON.—We learn from the *Preston Guardian*—a new advocate of complete suffrage and universal freedom, edited by Mr Livesey, whose co-operation we hail with heartfelt satisfaction—that on Thursday evening the petition for the stoppage of the supplies, till the full representation of the people be granted, and their grievances inquired into, was despatched to Sir George Strickland for presentation, containing about 1800 signatures. The same paper publishes the following letter, received by the Complete Suffrage Association from Mr Crawford:—

Feb. 18th, 1844.

"DEAR SIR—Your letter gave me the greatest gratification. Truly enough I do not want urging, but backing. Few can believe the moral courage it requires—for an humble member possessing none of those powers of oratory (too often, however, it might be said, of delusion) which distinguish many members of the House of Commons—to stand before that House to advocate what are considered by the great majority extreme opinions and extreme courses. At the same time I am bound to acknowledge that I get a fair hearing, without the slightest symptoms of disrespect even from those of the opposite side who are most hostile to my views. If backed by the people, I have no doubt that this movement would acquire a power which it would be very difficult for any administration long to resist. Excuse haste. Yours, WM SHARMAN CRAWFORD."

"My next motion on the Supplies will come on, I expect, on Friday."

"To Mr Mitchell, Preston."

THE QUEEN AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—We have reason to believe that her Majesty contemplates, during the ensuing season, a prolonged residence in the Isle of Wight. Negotiations have, we are informed, been for some time in progress to secure for her Majesty's use an appropriate residence upon the coast, so situate that it might afford the means of rapid communication by railway with the metropolis, and at the same time possess those facilities for yachting and aquatic amusements in which Brighton is so eminently deficient. Within the last few days, we believe, Osborn house, near Cowes, the seat of Lady Isabella Blachford, has been selected for the royal accommodation; and should it be found sufficiently commodious, it will probably be taken at first only for a limited period, but with the right to purchase at a fixed price at the expiration of the term. It is hinted that in this case a bill will be brought forward in parliament, to enable the Crown to dispose of that costly but unsightly fabric, the Brighton pavilion.—*Times*.

PRINCE ALBERT.—We have reason to know that there is little truth in the report of the immense wealth said to be left by the late reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha, and that Prince Albert is not likely to have an increase to his fortune by any large bequest from that quarter.—*Court Circular*.

The following appears in the *Gazette* of Friday night:—"Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the sixty-second regiment to bear upon its second or regimental colour, and likewise upon its appointments, in addition to any distinctions heretofore granted, the word 'Nive,' in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the regiment in the operations connected with the passage of the Nive, on the 20th of December, 1813."

POST-OFFICE INTELLIGENCE.—The Postmaster-general has made arrangements for putting on thirteen more morning mails, which were to start for the first time on Friday morning, for the following places:—Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Belper, Rotherham, Barnsley, Sheffield, Wakefield, Leeds, York, Darlington, Durham, and Chester-le-Street. Letters must be posted at St Martin's-le-Grand before half-past eight in the morning; and at the receiving houses before eight in the morning.

DINNER TO MR O'CONNELL.—This demonstration in honour to the liberator of Ireland is to come off on Tuesday next, the 12th inst; Mr T. S. Duncombe is announced to take the chair. The list of stewards published in the daily papers comprises the names of 25 members of parliament and a large number of the leading friends of civil and religious liberty in the metropolis.

"GENERAL TOM THUMB," the tiny attraction at the Princess's, is an extraordinary speck of humanity, that should be exhibited on a table in a parlour, and not on the stage of a theatre. His American diminutiveness is a prodigy in his way; standing no higher than the knee of the person who led him on, and appearing, by the ease with which he was lifted, to be no more than the stated fifteen pounds weight. His head is comparatively large, but his body and limbs are well proportioned; and he has a look of intelligence and self-possession. It is painful, though ludicrous, to see him traversing the stage with inch-long strides à la Napoleon, apparently bowed down by the weight of his cocked hat; and to witness his attempts to dance a hornpipe, the lock-step being a physical impossibility; still more inappropriate is the task of personifying the antique statues. Not that this pocket edition of boyhood is weak—far from it—he supports his own weight, of lightness rather, with ease, hanging with both hands, holding a stick while his showman carries it about. His age is said to be twelve years, which is possible, though his voice is like that of a child of six, and his appearance is infantine. Except as the representative of the doughty hero whose name has been bestowed on him, this Lilliputian boy has no business on the stage—unless he were to play Gulliver to the Brobdingnag of the American giant. The Yankees may now boast of having sent forth the least and the biggest specimens of humanity extant: they are always in extremes, and extremes meet here.—*Spectator*.

A SCENE IN THE LORDS ON THE 26TH ULT.—NOTHING TO DO.—After a delay of a few minutes, and a dead pause—there being no business before the House—the Lord Chancellor, *sotto voce*—"Campbell, have you nothing to say?" Lord Campbell shook his head. The Lord Chancellor—"Brougham, oh, do say something." Lord Brougham would not be seduced. He shook his head too; but, in the mean time, rose and took his seat on the woolsack. This motion, without a speech, had as much signification in it as a thousand speeches without a motion. Their lordships laughed heartily at this entertaining pantomime. After the presentation of a few petitions, on one of which Lords Campbell and Brougham contrived to have a speech a-piece, their lordships adjourned to Thursday.—*Morning Post*.

One day last week the *Times* newspaper express was brought up from Folkestone to London—a distance of 82 miles—in the short space of two hours. The *Morning Herald* express started soon after, and accomplished the distance in nearly the same time. Both parties had previously engaged engines, and for some days and nights the steam had been constantly kept, of course at their own cost. "Pigeon expresses" may now be regarded as superseded.

ATLAS PRIZE ESSAYS.—It appears that Mr Joseph Angus, A.M., is the author of the essay, bearing the initials B.C.E., which obtained the second premium of £50.



**REGISTERED ELECTORS IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—Mr Hume has procured, by order of the House of Commons, abstract returns of the number of electors on the register for each county, city, &c., in England, Wales, and Scotland, in the years 1839-40 and 1842-43, distinguishing their different qualifications. We subjoin the following interesting and important statistical information. The total number of electors on the various registers of all the English counties in the year 1842-43 was 479,530, exhibiting an increase of 20,254 over the number registered in 1839-40. Of these 479,530 electors, 312,873 were freeholders, 26,275 copyholders and holders by customary tenure, 22,722 leaseholders for a period of years or for lives, 106,736 £50 occupying tenants, 1,686 trustees, &c., 1,996 office-holders, &c., and 6,853 holders of joint qualifications, &c. In Wales the total number of county electors in 1842-43 amounted to 38,657, exhibiting an increase of 2,207 over the year 1839-40. Of this number 21,580 were freeholders, 29,255 £50 occupying tenants, and 6,450 leaseholders. The total number of electors on the registers of the various cities, towns, and boroughs in England amounted in 1842-43 to 328,686, exhibiting an increase of 9,290 over the year 1839-40. Of these 328,686 city and borough voters, 244,066 were £10 householders, 52,161 freemen and liverymen; 6,187 freeholders or burgage tenants, 82,127 scot-and-lot voters, 3,630 potwallers, 54 office-holders, and 16,051 holders of joint qualifications. The number of freemen has hardly fluctuated at all; but the £10 householders have increased by 13,323. The total number of borough voters in Wales amounted in 1842-43 to 9,665, showing a decrease of 365 since 1839-40; of these 9,665, 6,068 were £10 householders, and 2,581 freemen. Crossing the Tweed, and proceeding to Caledonia, we find that the total number of county electors in Scotland amounted in 1842-43 to 48,820, showing an increase of 1,314 since the year 1839-40; of these 48,820 voters, 18,126 were sole or joint proprietors, 2,679 life-renters, 23,853 leaseholders (including sole or joint occupants, &c.), 650 in right of wives, 1,175 office holders, 507 joint qualifications, besides 2,087 who have been transferred from the old to the new roll of freeholders. The total number of electors on the registers of the various cities, towns, and burghs of Scotland amounted in 1842-43 to 36,424; and in 1839-40 to 35,680. 12,012 were proprietors, 22,663 occupiers, 295 life-renters, 497 in right of wives, and 1,988 joint qualifications. It thus appears that the gross total number of electors (both county and borough) in Great Britain amounted altogether in the year 1842-43 to 941,782, showing a gross increase within three years of 33,394. Taking the total population of Great Britain at 18,000,000, it will be seen that 1-19th portion of the people exercise the elective franchise, which is nearly 54 per cent.

**CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—We have just heard, and with great pleasure we announce the fact, that the committee of the British and Foreign School Society have determined to hold a conference of friends at the society's house in London, on the 14th and 15th of March. It is to be "an open meeting of the committee, to which those friends of the society who have been of late years most largely and practically engaged in efforts for the promotion of education, whether in town or in country, are to be specially invited, in order that they may furnish the results of their experience, and advise with the committee as to the best means of advancing the general interests of the society at the present juncture." It is not necessary at present to say more than that the proceedings are to be strictly deliberative. The topics presented to the meeting will bring under notice the practical working and tendency of the principles of the society, their executive power, and their bearing upon the great principles of civil and religious liberty. The probable relations which the society will have to sustain to the various religious bodies who have already adopted, or may hereafter adopt, the principles of denominational action, will then be discussed. The present position of the society with reference to the government, and its future connexion therewith, will be brought under notice. And, finally, a plan of enlarged action will be laid by the committee before the meeting, embracing increased facilities to parties desirous of erecting or establishing schools, by a provision for furnishing the most approved plans and elevations of buildings, together with estimates, deeds of trust, and all other needful information; extended arrangements with authors and booksellers for the supply of first-rate class books of all descriptions, improved maps, and all other needful school materials, at greatly reduced charges; and the appointment of suitable agents to bring, with consent of parties concerned, all schools thus aided under immediate and systematic inspection.—*Patriot*.

**NEW FACTORY BILL.**—A correspondent has sent us the following:—"I would direct attention to a new poor law amendment bill prepared and brought in by the redoubtable Sir James Graham, and ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 10th of Feb., 1844, in which are neatly coiled up a few education clauses. Clause 34 enacts—'That it shall be lawful for the said (the poor law) commissioners to declare so many parishes or unions as they may see fit to be combined into school districts, for the management of any classes of infant poor not above the age of sixteen years, being chargeable to any parish, who are orphans, or are deserted by their parents, or whose parents or guardians are consenting thereto.' Clause 36 enacts—'That a board shall be constituted for every district formed under this act for the maintenance of a school, and every district board shall consist of members to be elected from amongst the persons rated within the district to

the relief of the poor, upon such an amount of net annual value as the said commissioners may determine, at such periods and in such proportions and in such manner as the said commissioners may from time to time direct, by the guardians of every parish or union governed by a board of guardians; and if there be no guardians, then by the overseers of any parish included in such district,' &c. Now a school is already connected with every union workhouse in the kingdom, and I verily believe a more efficient course of instruction is afforded to all pauper children in those houses by these means than many of the promoters of the exclusive national educational scheme would freely will the lower classes to possess; but as these are under the direct control of the whole body of rate-payers, through their representatives the guardians, it appears to me that it is intended to weaken that control by constituting a district board, to be chosen, not by the rate-payers themselves, but by the elected guardians, the qualifications of candidates to such district boards to be fixed by the will and regulated at the pleasure of the poor-law commissioners. But why this additional burden on the parish rates? Why this increased amount of machinery? Is not ample room found in the newly-erected workhouses? Oh, we shall want another race of schoolmasters to train the pauper youth of the country up in the principles of the 'poor man's church.' Another list of chaplaincies will invite the 'tenders' of a needy salary-hunting priesthood."

**MATRIMONY.**—The following advertisement is copied verbatim from the *Somerset County Gazette*:—

"Circumstances, which it is unnecessary here to set down, have prevented the advertiser from mingling much in female society; and though the method which he now pursues, in appealing to the heart and soliciting the hand of a young lady, may not meet the approbation of all, he is convinced many intelligent persons will deem the method which he is pursuing on the present occasion not amiss. The advertiser, who is a gentleman in the prime of life, holding a lucrative government situation, of temperate habits, unstained morals, good temper, and respectable connexions, will be happy to treat for the hand of any lady, whose character, appearance, and manners may justify an application."

**STATISTICS ON DRINKING.**—At a temperance meeting at Birmingham, last week, the chairman stated, that from the 1st of January to the 1st of December, 1842, the number of persons charged before the magistrates of that town with drunkenness was 1,163, showing a decrease of 402 on the previous year.

**BETHOVEN A "RADICAL."**—It is pretty well known that the great composer professed political ideas of a very decisive character, approaching those of republicanism.

**THRIFT.**—He that is taught to live upon little, owes more to his father's wisdom, than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, February 28th, 1844.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**MIDNIGHT LEGISLATION.**—The first regular public business was a motion by Mr Williams, for the purpose of establishing a rule that no opposed business or motion shall be brought on and discussed in the House after midnight. He complained of the long hours—the after midnight legislation—the habit of members coming down from theatres, balls, routs, and parties, and giving their votes in moments of hilarity on questions of which they knew little, and had heard less—and of the strong temptation to pass bills containing legislative jobs and blunders, when brought on for discussion at unreasonable hours. Four-fifths of the session were usually passed in idle debate [at this the ministerial benches cheered lustily]—as, for instance, in the year 1840, when the ministerialists, then in opposition, occupied the whole session with party discussions, for the purpose of getting place and power by a change in administration, which has produced no good result to the people of this country. Mr Brotherton seconded the motion. Mr Goulburn observed, that what produced weariness and fatigue, was not the discussion of real business at late hours, but the listening to long and irrelevant speeches, whether late or early. He considered the House to be very safe in the paternal care of Mr Brotherton, who exercised his high functions with an excellent admixture of amenity and discretion. Mr Brotherton was for many discussions, but short speeches, and daylight legislation, in conformity with the custom of our ancestors, and the practice of other legislative assemblies at the present day. Hopeless as he was of effecting the object, he would yet persevere in endeavouring to confine the House to decent business hours. The motion was rejected by 146 to 16.

Mr TUFFNELL moved for a committee to inquire into the cost of the metropolitan police, and the mode in which the assessment for its maintenance is now distributed among different districts. He complained that the rates were now unjust and unequal. Mr H. MANNERS SUTTON opposed the motion, and defended the existing arrangements in a brief and lucid statement. The motion was finally negatived without a division.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the disjoining or dividing of extensive or populous parishes, and the erecting of new parishes, in Scotland.

Lord ASHLEY moved for a select committee to inquire into the mode of administering relief to the sick poor under the Poor Law Amendment act, which was agreed to.

Mr WARD gave notice that after Easter he would

propose a motion, the purport of which will be to institute an inquiry into the temporalities of the Irish established church.

Mr HUTT and Mr RICARDO postponed their respective motions on the subject of the corn laws; and Mr EWART gave notice that, on Thursday week, he would move for a repeal of the taxes which pressed heavily upon the people, as well as those which tended to encourage smuggling.

Dr BOWRING presented a petition from Liverpool, signed by 20,000, requesting the House to withhold supplies until the grievances of the people are redressed. Mr CRAWFORD presented petitions to the like effect from Kettering (with 697 signatures), Aberdeen, and Cranbrook, in Kent.

The *Gazette* of last night announces that her Majesty will hold levees at St James's palace on Wednesday the 13th and Wednesday the 20th instant, and a drawing room on Monday the 25th.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting on Monday Mr J. O'Connell took the chair, and after a short speech from him, exposing the incorrectness in a statement of Sir James Graham's, to the effect that it would not be safe to announce the name of the government reporter in Ireland, while in fact the reporter was known to them all, a letter was read from Mr Q'Connell, in which he again emphatically alludes to the sympathy with which he has been received in this country:—"If the friends of humanity and justice in England had a sufficient share of political power, much good might be done for Ireland; but, alas! that power has centred in a bigoted and selfish aristocracy—the hereditary enemies of liberty, and in particular of the Irish people. The chartists, unhappily, are of great use to the aristocracy, by enabling the oligarchy to preserve power in their hands; and, although the chartists are not numerous, yet they are active and sufficient in number to disturb public meetings, and check the development of public opinion; but let not this, for one moment, make us lose sight of the noble generosity with which all the healthy portion of English society has on this occasion shown its sympathy with the Irish people." He thus alludes to the rumour that they were about to abandon repeal:—"I am sorry to see by the papers that some individuals countenance the calumnies of our enemies, by insinuating the intention to abandon the repeal agitation. That our enemies should say so is quite natural, because it may be the means of creating jealousy and suspicion in our ranks; but that honest repealers should entertain such a notion is quite preposterous. What has the parliament done for us? Nothing. What does the government intend to do for us? Nothing. Why, then, should there be any relaxation? English sympathy induces us to be more moderate in tone and conciliatory in language; but it leaves untouched and undiminished the inevitable necessity of the restoration of the Irish parliament for any redress of Irish grievances. Away, then, with the idle fear of any postponement, much less of the abandonment, of the repeal agitation." Mr S. O'Brien moved the adoption of a report from the parliamentary petition committee lately appointed by the association, in which the various topics in the Queen's speech, having reference to Ireland, were discussed, which was agreed to. The repeal rent amounted to £495 4s. 9d.

**FRANCE.**—Accounts have been received of the reelection of three out of the five legitimist deputies who resigned their seats in the chamber on account of the paragraph in the address respecting their visit to the Duke of Bordeaux. The *National* mentions a report that a military conspiracy had been discovered within the last few days among the military stationed at Paris, and that for some days past several under-officers of a regiment now in Paris have been under arrest. The following telegraphic despatch was received on Sunday by the French government:—"Perpignan, Feb. 29.—Queen Christina arrived yesterday evening at Figueras. She was received with great enthusiasm; a *Te Deum* was sung. Her Majesty was to leave this day for Girona." In reference to the Tahiti affair, the *Times* has the following from a private correspondent:—

It is not doubted that "the letter from Otaheite, read by M. Thiers on Friday last, which he stated to have come from a person high in command in the French flotilla to a general officer in Paris," and which produced a very lively sensation in the chamber, had been written by Captain Brust, governor of the Marquesas, to the Prince de Joinville." "The most alarming feature of the whole affair is, however," says a private letter before us, "the reported resolution of government, acting on a principle held in high regard in quarters to which I shall not allude, to send out to Otaheite, to counteract the British missionaries in that island, not a body of Jesuits or of Frères Lazaristes, but a certain southern deputy, whose Calvinistic zeal has not been equalled since the days of Praise God Barebones."

**SPAIN.**—Accounts from Madrid of the 27th ult., state that the Minister of Justice had left on that day for Valencia, at the request of the Queen, to receive the ex-Regent Maria Christina. He was the bearer of an autograph letter from the young Queen to her mother. No further intelligence has been received from the seat of insurrection.

### CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English ..	1350	800	1110			670
Scotch....						
Irish ....			420			
Foreign ..	1250					

No alteration—very little doing.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A. J." We are sorry we have not room for the memorial he has transmitted to us.
- "A Constant Subscriber." As we have never made trances, visions, and dreams the subject of studious investigation, we are quite unable to give him the information he needs.
- "A Young Pastor." Bogue and Bennett's "History of Dissenters;" Hanbury's "Memorials of Nonconformists;" and Dr Price's "History of Nonconformity."
- "Lock." To his first question we reply, "No;" to his second, "Yes," if he will consent to take the oaths.
- We are requested to state that copies of the *Nonconformist*, vols 1 and 2, neatly bound in boards, may be obtained, at 17s. per volume, of Mr Edward Clayton, bookseller and general news agent, 10, Kirkgate, Huddersfield, and that single numbers, from 1 to 88, in good condition, may be obtained from Mr J. Webb, baptist minister, Stoke Green, Ipswich.
- "J. C." We may give the extract next week if we can find room. The lecture on Christianity, applicable to the commercial and ordinary affairs of life, although able, is unsuited to our columns.
- "A Subscriber." A letter would find the editor of that journal, if directed "London."

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.  
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.  
For every additional line..... 4d.  
For a half column £1 5s. | For a column..£2 0s.

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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1844

### SUMMARY.

THE House of Commons, exhausted by the nine nights' debate on Irish affairs, and out of breath with much talking, has proceeded during the past week with leisurely steps in the work of legislation. It is getting through the most important business of the session—that, we mean, of voting the supplies—at the earliest period consistent with its own convenience. What practical measures are to follow nobody seems to know, and few to care. The supplies once voted, the real business of the House of Commons is deemed to be at an end. Then comes pairing season in the parliamentary world. The labour of disposing, night after night, by silent votes, of the people's money, and of providing the ways and means whereby that money is to be obtained, creates an inordinate appetency for recreation. Blank houses become frequent. Discussions, when they do occur, are dull and prosy. Bills are introduced in haste and passed with railroad speed in batches of some dozens, chiefly for the purpose, one would imagine, of cutting out new work for their amendment in the next session. The routine has now become so beaten that it would be the height of folly to expect that it should be departed from. Things will go on in the present course, until the forbearance of society shall be at length exhausted. Dissatisfaction and disgust will come to be the habit of the body politic. Then probably some pin-scratch, some trivial event which none can foresee, will produce a festering and virulent wound, from the mortal effects of which nothing will avail to save the patient, but a vigorous course of alterative medicine.

On Tuesday evening, as announced in our last number, Mr Cobden had intended to move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the corn laws upon the condition of tenant farmers and agricultural labourers. "Young England," however, had got the start of him, and mooted a most congenial theme. "Young England" deeply sympathised with the misfortunes of Don Carlos, the author of the infamous Durango decree, and keenly resented the cruelty of France that he was not allowed to roam abroad in quest of further mischief. "Young England" came to the house loaded and primed, and was not to be prevented from letting off in succession several crack speeches. The consequence was, that Mr Cobden's motion was staved off, Don Carlos being a more fruitful topic of discussion than was previously anticipated, and the landlord majority being much more alive to his reverses than to the wrongs and woes of farmers and peasants. We fear Mr Cobden will find that a packed majority will as easily defeat his system of tactics as they have done that of the honourable member for Rochdale, and free trade will be treated almost as discourteously as complete suffrage. He has fixed his motion for next Tuesday, when possibly he may find himself balked by a similar stratagem.

Passing over now all discourse anent Harbours of Refuge and Commons Inclosure bills, which latter Lord Wortley, in an amended form, has re-introduced into the House, we come to Colonel Rawdon's motion, of direct censure upon the government for the dilatory issue of the Clontarf proclamation—a motion which produced another Irish

debate *in petto*. The gallant member found in a thinly attended house 62 supporters, leaving but a majority of 28 for ministers. This was a hard rub, but on Friday night the government was still more hardly pressed. Mr T. Duncombe, in moving for certain returns of monies paid and instructions given to the reporters employed by the cabinet to take notes of proceedings at the Irish repeal meetings, after casting a few words of contempt upon the plan of the member for Rochdale—words that will be remembered to his disadvantage at some future day—so far exposed the spy system resorted to by Sir James Graham, as to provoke that high functionary to one of his most damaging speeches. The Home Secretary alluded to the new "compact alliance" between the whigs and O'Connell, whereat Lord John Russell was considerably incensed, and gave it as his deliberate opinion that Mr O'Connell had not had a fair trial; and that if the same offences had been committed in this country, supposing the Attorney-general for England to have proceeded in a somewhat similar course, there would have been a different charge from the judge, and a different verdict from the jury.

This little discussion having terminated, Mr Sharman Crawford, on the motion for the speaker leaving the chair to go into a committee of supply, moved as an amendment, "that the several petitions which have been received and laid on the table of this house since the commencement of the session, complaining that this house is not a true representation of the people, be referred to a select committee to inquire into the said allegations, and that the further consideration of the estimates be postponed till such committee shall report thereon." Mr Blewitt seconded the amendment, and no other speaker coming forward, the House divided—when there appeared, for the original motion, 91; for the amendment, 15; majority for ministers, 76.

Nothing daunted by this rebuff, Mr Crawford on Monday evening, previously to the House going into a committee of supply on the army estimates, submitted another motion in pursuance of his plan, but this time obtained only nine supporters. He stated his disappointment at not finding, either within or without the walls of parliament, that measure of support which would justify him in carrying on a protracted warfare. We suppose, therefore, that the experiment has produced all the fruits which may now be anticipated from it. We believe them to be valuable, and such as will ultimately repay the worthy member for Rochdale—such, too, as will ere long be appreciated by a grateful country. He has pointed out the road to peaceful victory. He has proved what may be done by a small, but united band of resolute patriots. It will be hard indeed, if the people, when an opportunity shall again occur, cannot return a sufficient number of high-minded members to complete the work which Mr Crawford has so courageously commenced. Mr Williams, in committee, moved an amendment for the reduction of the army by 20,000 men, and, as a matter of course, was signally defeated.

The House of Lords, having nothing else to do, has had some talk about the occupation of Tahiti by France. The proceedings of Admiral Dupetit Thouars have been disowned by the French government, and the admiral himself recalled. The sovereignty of the island, therefore, remains with Queen Pomare; but as the French protectorate is to be continued, we marvel greatly at the facility with which a deputation from the London Missionary Society stated to Lord Aberdeen their entire satisfaction. We had intended to have given our thoughts upon this subject in an article; we propose, however, to wait until all the facts are before the public, when we may probably have occasion to make some observations upon what we consider the original provocation to this outrage.

We have nothing else of importance to detain us. The break-up of the public meetings at Leeds and Finsbury by the O'Connorite chartists, encouraged in their work by Mr Thomas Duncombe, might, at another time, have drawn from us some remark. We turn, however, with loathing from these sickening obstructions thrown in the way of rational liberty, regretting only that the great body of the working men should be so misrepresented, and that their claims—their just claims—should be presented to the public in so offensive a light, by a few unprincipled and worthless members of their own body. Complete suffragists, however, are not the only party subject to such incursions—the Metropolitan Anti-league Association has met with a similar rebuff. The right of public meeting is now placed in peril by hired ruffians; and a few men of the lowest class, harried on to their work by demagogues and traitors, will do more injury to the liberties of the subject than a tory government could have done in ten years.

### JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

THE House of Commons—the ostensible representative assembly of the people of these realms—the body entrusted with the power of the purse—in whom practically centres the authority of government—once the bulwark of British freedom, and the

resistless advocate of British rights—the House of Commons has been charged with usurpation—has been denounced as a solemn pretence—has been described as the bribed minion of the aristocracy, returned by their wealth, packed with their nominees, subject to their control, alive only to their interests—and the House of Commons has suffered judgment to go against it by default. The allegations of its accusers it declines to meet—the evidence proffered in support of them it cannot rebut. It refuses all inquiry into its own character—and, heedless of the imputation which overshadows it, it proceeds with indecent haste to vote the supplies.

We have, in this country, a government *de facto*, as contradistinguished from a government *de jure*. We are ruled by might, not by right.

The House of Commons is one of the three estates of the realm—and not the least important of the three. It may help us to discern more clearly our position, if, in thought, we transfer the substantial charge preferred against it, to either of the other branches of the legislature.

What is the *gravamen* of that charge? That the House is not what it professes to be—that although its power is unfortunately real, its title is assumed only and fictitious—that whatsoever other pretensions it may successfully urge, it is not *bond fide* the House of Commons—that it consists no longer of representatives of the people—that it reflects not even the voice of the present limited constituencies—that it was brought together by a gross, and, in several instances, a proved violation of constitutional law—that, consequently, it usurps its functions—and that, were right to prevail over might, it would instantly cease to be. The petitions of the people have alleged against it—and, as we shall presently show, it has suffered judgment to go against it by default—that it is a pretender.

Suppose the throne to be open to the same charge. Imagine a power which our constitution does not recognise to succeed in deposing Victoria the First. Let there be pictured in the mind's eye a political faction strong enough, and wicked enough, by the lavish distribution of bribes in this quarter, and by an unscrupulous resort to threats in that, to set aside her present Majesty, and to confer upon some creature of their own all the rights, dignities, privileges, and titles of sovereignty over this empire. We should have in such case a *de facto* monarch, but not a monarch *de jure*. One of the estates of the realm would be really void; and all legislation, built up under such a state of things, would be vitiated at its very foundation. Whether people would submit or not would just be with them a question of expediency. One thing is certain, they would not hold themselves bound to submit.

Let us now take another illustration. We may conceive the above monarchical usurpation to have ceased, and the rightful sovereign to have been restored to the throne, leaving, however, a House of Lords swamped with recent and wholesale creations. We shall imagine the majority of that House to consist of men raised to the peerage by a flagrant infraction of law—men of no property, of no character, of no individual or associated worth—men foisted upon the upper House by an obvious departure from the spirit of the constitution. What would be the course pursued under such circumstances? Would not the chamber be first purged of its accidental members previously to any legislative action whatever? Would not the whole body of the aristocracy cry out against the invasion of their privileges, and draw distinctions between a *de facto* and a *de jure* House of Peers? And should the chamber, in concert with the Commons, proceed to break up their monopolies, and to shift to the shoulders of the wealthiest class the chief burden of taxation, would they not one and all protest against the legality of all such proceedings, as flowing from a tainted source?

Now it occurs to us to inquire, what peculiarity there is in the case of the House of Commons which should render it a matter of seeming indifference in the eye of law, whether it be or be not what it professes to be, and what the constitution obviously requires that it should be. If usurpation would be held to vitiate all acts emanating from the Crown and the House of Peers—if, in both these instances, parties possessing no original and valid title to assume the functions appropriate to the two estates would be regarded as incompetent to give force to law, even although acting in harmony with the House of Commons—how does it happen that the representative body, charged with having obtained their powers by malpractices, and silent under that charge—accused of being destitute of all claim to be regarded as "the people's house," and practically pleading guilty to the accusation—boldly rebuked for having uniformly sought other and much narrower ends than those which are identified with the nation's welfare, and fairly unable to shake off from them the reproach—how does it happen, we repeat, that a House of Commons thus constituted, thus condemned, and thus incompetent to justify their own pretensions, can, nevertheless, go coolly on in the business of legislation, and not a single exception be taken



to the validity of their acts? Is not the distinction between *de facto* and *de jure*, as palpable in this as in the forementioned instances? The truth is, the constitution of the country, in so far as the representation of the people is concerned, is and has long been a dead letter—a constitution existing upon paper, but not elsewhere—a grave imposture—a phantasm, pleasant enough to look upon, but empty and unreal.

This was in truth the charge preferred against the House of Commons on Friday evening, by the singularly consistent and courageous member for Rochdale. "The petitions of the people," he alleged, "accuse you of usurping a power which belongs of right to their representatives only—they deny that you are such—they declare that you have, by corrupt practices, and by illegal combinations, raised yourselves to your present position—and in their name, and on their behalf, I demand an inquiry into allegations so seriously affecting your character, before proceeding a step further in voting away their money." What answer does the House give to this demand? None whatever! None is to be found in the records of the House—none, in the speeches of individual members! The accusation is not rebutted—the charge is not denied—and the House of Commons goes on voting as if nothing material had occurred.

We are bound to say that, in our judgment, Mr Sharman Crawford has now done all that, under existing circumstances, can be expected of him. We never anticipated that he would make any serious impression upon a parliament so chosen. We hardly dared to hope that the country would rouse itself and put forth its strength upon so unlikely an instrument for popular purposes. Mr Sharman Crawford has, however, done good service. He has pointed out the means of ultimate success. He has proved what may be done, hereafter, by even a small minority, animated by one common motive, and prepared to set at nought modern parliamentary conventionalities. Fifty, or even thirty, thoroughly sincere men, having the confidence of the public, banded together in one bond of political brotherhood, divided amongst themselves by no internal jealousies, ready to sacrifice all personal advantages upon the altar of the national welfare, and able to make good the heroism of their deeds by the wisdom and the power of their words—why, what would a packed majority do against such a party? The member for Rochdale has proved that the forms of the House afford a leverage strong enough, in the hands of a resolute and united few, to overturn all opposition which is not based on reason and on truth. To return such men to parliament must now be the care of the people. Hired ruffians may disturb public meetings—unfaithful allies may bring to nought, for the present, every efficient plan of parliamentary agitation—but if the friends of truth, peace, and order are but true to themselves, they may gain a sufficient number of victories at the poll-booth at the next general election to wrest from the oligarchy, by means of Mr Crawford's system, a full, however reluctant, recognition of their claims.

#### THE WAY TO THRIVE UPON OTHER FOLKS.

THE landlords of this country are certainly felicitous in their plans for raising their own incomes. Theirs is an ingenious alchemy, by which they contrive to extract gold out of the most unlikely materials. By the aid of corn laws they condense the sweat of millions into hard cash. By the combined assistance of game laws and agreements they add to their resources no inconsiderable amount drawn from the legitimate property of other men. We gave, in our last number, sundry clauses of a printed agreement in pretty extensive use between land proprietors and tenant farmers, and we took them to be fair illustrations of the determination of the former class to retain political power at all hazards. Legislation being in their hands as a thing respecting which they may ask the question—"May I not do as I will with mine own?" it is not difficult to infer that they will never cease to render it a profitable occupation. But the wants of the class increase with their means, or, to speak more correctly, greatly outstrip them. Is there no method by which they can turn other men's capital, labour, and produce to their own account? Let us see.

In the agreement to which we have already adverted we find the following stringent clause.

"That the said A. B., his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall not, without the permission in writing of the said . . . his heirs or assigns, shoot, course, net fish, or otherwise sport or destroy game, fish, or wild fowl, on the said premises, nor give leave to any other person or persons so to do; but shall from time to time, and at all times, at the request of the said . . . his heirs or assigns, sign notices discharging persons from doing so, or from otherwise trespassing on the said premises, and shall permit his name to be made use of in any action or actions, which shall be brought by the direction of the said . . . his heirs or assigns, against any person or persons, for trespassing on the said premises, being indemnified by the said . . . his heirs and assigns, from and against all expenses thereto relating, and shall and will, in all other respects, use his best endeavours to

preserve the game, fish, and wild fowl, on the said estate."

Now the above clause we should put down as the best specimen within our knowledge of sordid coolness. It just binds down a tenant to pay rent for being eaten up. "My hares," says the landlord, "shall feed and fatten on your produce—and whilst they are destroying your property before your very eyes, you shall use your best endeavours to preserve them." What follows? The game having been thus reared mainly out of the tenant's losses, the landlord has "a battue." Friends are invited down to enjoy a day's sporting. Boys are appointed to dog the heels of the party, and to mark on a tally every head of game brought to the ground. The whole are collected at the termination of the expedition, and packed off in cases for the London market. We could produce instances of three or four thousand a year made by land proprietors in this way. It would be unlike them, if all this were effected without a spice of hypocrisy. Mark, now, another clause in the agreement, which we give in italics because filled in in writing:—

"Whereas the poor have been of late deprived of the advantage of gleaning by the custom of mowing, instead of reaping, the wheat crops, it is hereby agreed that the said A. B., his executors or administrators, shall not in future mow any wheat crop without permission in writing from the said . . . or his agent, under forfeiture of the present agreement."

Benevolent men! We stay not to inquire whether mowing seriously interferes with gleaning, which the farmers strenuously deny—nor whether landlords might not show their care for the poor by less equivocal methods than by fastening them upon their tenants. The hypocrisy of the thing is well enough understood by practical farmers. When fields are reaped, sufficient stubble is left standing to cover the game, and protect it from the eye, and consequently the guns, of midnight poachers. This is the real motive of the landlord's anxiety for the poor. Charity is on his lips, but pelf is in his heart. We shall not pursue him further. Landlord habits are not much to our taste. Most men work for a living—many live upon the accumulation of their own or of their fathers' gains; but to live upon the property of other men, filched from them by bad laws, and by cunning agreements, is, we believe, the prerogative of the aristocracy—and both political parties thrive upon it.

#### AN UNEXPECTED EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

IN our last number we gave insertion to a paragraph touching the subject of parliamentary registration. It would appear that the overseers of each parish are bound to make an entry in the rate book of the names, not only of the owners of rated property, but also of the occupiers, so far as he is able to ascertain them. This duty the collector has generally neglected. It is of the utmost importance that occupiers, whose landlords compound for the rates, should urge their demand to have their names entered upon the rate book. The court of Common Pleas, under the provisions of the late Registration act, has recently decided—and from its decision there is no appeal—that occupants of rooms, the rent of which is clearly £10 a year, may claim a vote in respect of the premises which they hold. We are glad, therefore, to see that some of the working classes in the metropolis are beginning to bestir themselves, and we commend the following example to general imitation:—

A meeting was held, on Friday night, at the Angel, in Lambeth walk, of the workmen in the employ of Messrs Maudesley and Co. (who have constituted themselves into an Anti-corn-law Association), for the purpose of ascertaining who among them could be placed on the register, and how.

It appeared that, out of 1,500 men in Messrs Maudesley's factory, fifteen only are on the register, and from two to three hundred reside in small houses, the rates of which are paid by the landlord. It however happened, that although the law requires that in every case the name of the occupier should be inserted in the rate book, "so far as the same can be ascertained," 6 and 7 of Will. IV., cap. 96, the parish officers have, in most instances, totally neglected this requirement of the act, and, through such neglect, disfranchised large numbers of the working classes, who, not being aware of their claim to the franchise, have taken no steps to right themselves. The same observation holds equally good in respect of the occupancy of a room, or portion of a house, if used for any purpose of business, although the rates may be paid by another party, the court of Common Pleas having held that the payment of rates by the landlord is a sufficient payment in respect of the occupiers of such premises, and which, if of the required value of four shillings a week, or ten pounds a year, will confer the franchise on such occupier.

One individual present said that he had made a copy of claims to be inserted in the rate books as occupiers, from advice that appeared a few days previously in the *Morning Chronicle*, which he took to the collector of the district, and his name was inserted without any demur.

After a number of questions had been put to meet the respective cases of those present, a resolution was passed, recommending the immediate adoption of the means pointed out to the meeting, and that some parties, being rate-payers, be deputed to ascertain that the names were duly inserted in the poor rate book, the act before named giving rate-payers the power to make examination for that purpose.

It was, moreover, proposed that the case of occupancy of one or more rooms of four shillings a week should be claimed for, on the ground that a room came under the

category of "other building," specified in the Reform act as sufficient to confer a qualification; and, in case of objection, their funds might be fairly employed in prosecuting such claim in the court of Common Pleas.

It was finally arranged that Mr Reid, the chairman, should possess himself of a quantity of the forms of claims before alluded to from the officers of the Metropolitan Anti-corn-law Association, and the committee, which met weekly, should get them properly filled up by their fellow-workmen.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman, and the meeting separated, having exhibited great interest in the object for which they had met.

#### A CONTRAST.

THE bill for the protection of aristocratic gamblers, the *coup de grace* of parliamentary infamy, has passed the House of Commons, and requires only the royal sanction to become law. Its purport need not be reiterated. It is an act of indemnity, whereby certain aristocratic members of the turf are relieved from the consequences of illegal proceedings, which they profess to have pursued in entire ignorance of the liabilities to which they were thereby exposed. We have a striking contrast to this picture of class legislation. A few simple rustics, in a parish of one of the eastern counties, assembled on Sunday week last to celebrate a wedding. The clergyman of this village, "having to do duty" in another place, got through his morning service by about half-past ten; church hours for that parish, therefore, might be innocently regarded as fairly over. The friends of the bride and the bridegroom, as the custom is in those parts, sallied forth into the fields to fire off guns, as they expressed it, "on account of the wedding." It happened, however, that the report of their pieces reached the ears of a clergyman "doing duty" in an adjoining parish, whose habits were not so early as those of his reverend brother. The rustics, consequently, were brought before the bench on the following day, and, heedless of the plea put in by the delinquents that they were utterly ignorant of violating any law, the bench sentenced them to be forthwith put in the stocks—a sentence which was executed without the smallest ceremony. In a moral point of view the offence of these men can hardly be set down as equal to that of the aristocratic gamblers. Their ignorance of the law was as profound, and much more readily to be excused. But they were poor men, and poor men in this country have no protectors. The contrast is perfect, and demonstrates the tenacity with which the upper classes still hold by the opinion that "the poor have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them."

#### General News.

##### FOREIGN.

##### FRANCE.

The debate on the seizure of Tahiti commenced in the Chamber of Deputies. All the public tribunes were crowded to excess. The attendance of deputies was unusually large, and all the ministers were present. The following is a summary of the discussion:—

M. de Carné said that the banner of France had been planted on Otaheite, and could not be struck without dishonour. He contended that it was impossible that the government could have sent the admiral on so distant a mission without furnishing him with more complete and implicit instructions than those communicated to the House; and it was incumbent on the government, for its own justification, and that of the admiral and governor Bruat, that the instructions those officers had received should be made known. M. de Carné then discussed the merits of the admiral's conduct, and contended that he had not exceeded his powers. He then denounced the alleged intrigues of Mr Pritchard, whom he called a *personnage complexe*, and to whose return to Otaheite, with a red coat as a present from the Queen of England to the husband of Pomare, he ascribed the opposition of the latter to the ratification of the treaty. He asked the minister of Marine if, in the new flag substituted for the flag of the protectorate, the French colours had been suppressed?

Admiral de Mackau said that the flag of the protectorate, consisting of the old flag of Otaheite and the French tricoloured flag united, had remained hoisted over the island during the fourteen months which followed the conclusion of the treaty of the 9th of September, 1842. The Queen had, besides, a fancy flag flying over her residence, on which figured, not a closed crown, but a crown of the most inoffensive nature, for it was formed of interwoven leaves of the cocoa-nut tree; and the only difference between M. Dupetit Thouars and the Queen was, that the former required that she should substitute for those cocoa-nut leaves either red or white stars (laughter).

M. de Carné proceeded to justify the admiral. He then blamed the conduct of ministers, who waited ten days before publishing their disavowal; and contended that it had been evidently an act dictated by the English government. What were the provocations and insults M. Dupetit Thouars alluded to in his despatch of the 3rd of November, 1843?

M. Guizot, after repelling the charge of having yielded to a foreign influence, described the real position of France at Otaheite in virtue of the treaty of the 9th of September, 1842, by which the admiral had merely and provisionally accepted, in the name of King Louis Philippe, the protectorate of the Society Islands. On receipt of that document, the Minister of Marine, he said, had forwarded instructions, on the 28th of April, 1843, to the admiral and to M. Bruat, the governor of the Marquesas, and "commissioner" of the King at Otaheite, from which it would be seen that the latter was recommended to have a perfect understanding



with the Queen and the chiefs on all domestic affairs, and to attend to the strict execution of the treaty. They had received no instruction calculated to justify the measure to which the admiral had had recourse. After signing the treaty, the admiral repaired to the western coast of America, and was absent an entire year. During his absence the English missionaries had exerted themselves to prevail on the Queen and the chiefs to elude the execution of the treaty. They had been abetted in their intrigues by some of the naval officers of the British station. In the mean time, however, the English government having notified to France that it would not oppose the establishment of the French in the Society Islands, the English missionaries and officers, who had acted as they did, because they were ignorant of the intentions of their government, no sooner heard of this decision, than they altered their course. Captain Nicholas, who commanded a British frigate off Papaiti, and had countenanced the proceedings of the missionaries, had been recalled by his admiral six weeks before the return of M. Dupetit Thouars, who found off the island the Dublin frigate, whose captain, by his peaceable demeanour, gave him no subject of complaint. The admiral had no difficulty to encounter which could not have been surmounted, without having recourse to force, by a little moderation and wisdom. Queen Pomare and the chiefs did not resist the execution of the treaty, and no obstacles thereto had been raised by the English. The admiral had committed an egregious error in starting the question of the flag, and deported himself neither with prudence nor wisdom throughout the affair. There were then three banners unfurled on Otaheite—the tri-coloured flag, the flag of the protectorate, and the personal or domestic flag of the Queen, which she had a right to hoist in virtue of her sovereignty, which she had not abdicated by the treaty. M. Guizot then proceeded to defend the conduct of Queen Pomare. The admiral had a right to demand the execution of the treaty, whether she had signed it voluntarily or under the impression of fear, and he was not justified in taking forcible possession of her dominions. Under those circumstances the government conceived that the admiral had exceeded his powers, and did not hesitate to disavow him. There was nothing in the instructions addressed to him or to M. Bruat, nor in the facts or circumstances in which they found affairs at Otaheite, to justify the military occupation of the Society Islands. No plea of necessity, utility, or justice, could be invoked to justify that act. M. Guizot then vindicated himself against the charge of having yielded on this occasion to the injunctions of England. He denied that such had been the case, declared that the resolution of the cabinet had been spontaneous, and adopted before entering into any communication on the subject with the British government, and officially, positively, and completely denied all assertion to the contrary. They had acted with the same independence which had presided at the decision of the British cabinet, when the latter refused to sanction the taking possession of the Sandwich Islands. He felt proud to have re-established the good understanding with England, and exerted himself in maintaining it, but it was at the cost of no sacrifice.

M. Billault complained of the insufficiency of the documents communicated by the ministers, and expressed surprise at the admiral only devoting the few lines produced to the account of so important an event as the occupation of Otaheite.

Baron de Mackau here interrupted M. Billault, and declared, on his honour, that the despatches deposited in the archives of the House were the only ones he had received by the Elizabeth whaler.

The termination of the discussion, on Thursday, was effected by a motion of adjournment, which was carried. The debate was resumed on Friday, and the Paris papers of Saturday bring the conclusion, with the division on the motion of M. Ducos, "That the Chamber pass to the order of the day, without approving of the conduct of ministers." The scrutiny having been demanded, the Chamber voted by ballot, when it appeared that there were—

For the motion.....	187
Against .....	233

Majority for ministers.... — 46

The majority in favour of ministers was much greater than the most sanguine friends of the government expected.

Several documents on the subject of Otaheite have appeared. Some consist of correspondence between M. Dupetit Thouars and Queen Pomare; in the latter part of which he styles her "Madame Pomare." Another is a letter from Captain Toup Nicolas to the French admiral, justifying the writer's conduct on high authorities in international law. It appears from this letter, that the Queen, who was near her confinement, was treated with great harshness, and that the offensive conduct of the French consul so much agitated her as to hasten the pains of labour. The following is a copy of a letter from Queen Pomare to Louis Philippe, referred to in the official despatch in the *Moniteur*:—

"Poofai, Tahiti, Nov. 9th, 1843.

"O King, I have been this day deprived of my government. My sovereignty has been violated, and your admiral has seized, with arms in hand, on my territory, because I was accused of not observing the treaty of the 9th of September, 1842.

"I never intended, when I placed my crown on my flag, to condemn the said treaty and insult you, O King. I suppose you will not consider the fact of my placing my crown on my flag to be a crime. Your admiral only required a slight change in it, but had I acceded to his desire, I should have been despised by my great chiefs. I knew not, moreover, any article of the treaty which regulated the nature of my flag. I protest formally against the harsh measure taken by your admiral; but I have every confidence in you, and I expect my liberation from your compassion, your justice, and your kindness for a powerless sovereign.

"My prayer is the following:—May the Almighty soften your heart! May you acknowledge the justice of my claim, and restore to me the sovereignty and government of my ancestors! May God bless you, O King, and may your reign be long and flourishing!—Such is my prayer. POMARE."

On Friday the discussion was opened in the Chamber of Deputies on the petitions presented against the fortifications of Paris, upon which M.

Allard presented a report to the chamber ten days ago. These petitions varied in their prayer. Some demanded the demolition of the fortifications altogether; others, the suspension of the works; others, again, the stoppage of the supplies required to arm the forts; and others demanded that ministers should be compelled to keep within the letter of the law which empowered them to fortify the capital, and which the petitioners alleged they had greatly exceeded. The debate has not as yet created much interest.

Queen Maria Christina reached Perpignan on the 26th ult. The day before she was waited upon, at Narbonne, by Baron de Meer, who, after a long conversation with her Majesty, immediately returned to Barcelona.

#### SPAIN.

No decisive intelligence has been received respecting the insurrection.

Alicant still held out on the 21st. The junta of Carthagena published a *bando* on the 18th, declaring the town in a state of siege, and ordering all the citizens who did not belong to the militia to surrender their arms. An attempt had been made by the English and French consuls to bring about an accommodation between the Junta of Carthagena and the government, but the insurgents would not listen to any terms. The Queen's troops, to the number of 4,000, were posted about half a league from Carthagena. The insurgents, about 2,500 strong, who had been posted in observation about two leagues from the city, retired to it on the approach of the besiegers.

The *Madrid Gazette* has published a decree re-establishing the papal tribunal of the Rota, suppressed by a decree of the provisional regency of the 29th December, 1840.

#### PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon represent the state of the kingdom as unchanged. Count Bomfim had not been arrested, but was still at large and active. The rebels were about one hundred and thirty miles from the capital, and only 600 strong; but yet there seems no strength on the opposite side to crush them.

At Lisbon, a strange breach of hospitality had been perpetrated on the Spanish refugee S. Olozaga. A police force, headed by the brother of the minister Cabral, proceeded to Olozaga's residence, broke open his desks and trunks, ransacked his private papers, and, having found no documents connected with the affairs of that country, sealed up his papers and committed them to the charge of the proprietor of the hotel for further examination. S. Olozaga, not being at the hotel when this outrage took place, escaped arrest, and remained in concealment to avoid it, by the advice of his friends, up to the last intelligence.

Later accounts represent the insurrection as nearly suppressed. Columns and brigades, generals, barons, and viscounts appear to have been continually pursuing the insurgents, from the 6th to the 24th, and never to have come up with them to the latter date. The latest intelligence from the Baron de Leiria, states that the insurgents had not succeeded in crossing the Douro at Alva, and that he counted within two days to be able to report the suppression of the revolt.

#### AMERICA.

Advices have been received from the United States during the past week, by three or four vessels.

In the House of Representatives Mr M'Duffie's tariff bill was still under consideration. The resolution of Mr Atcheson, of Maine, requesting the President to give notice to the government of Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon, was again postponed.

A resolution had been adopted in the senate, inquiring of the executive whether slaves escaping to the British dominions had been given up since 1842; and other such resolutions remained undecided. On the 5th ult., Mr Hunt presented a petition for the extension of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the north-western territory, so as to control all the territories of the United States west of the Mississippi, and moved it be referred to a select committee on territories. The subject was laid on the table—yeas, 118; nays, 50. On the following day Mr Evans resumed, and the debate was again adjourned. The tariff, since it passed the House of Representatives, has undergone various modifications in the Senate, the principal of which is "a sweeping *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent." The editor of the *Civilian* thinks that the tariff will remain unchanged.

Mr Webster had been formally invited to stand for the presidency, but had declined; the current of public opinion setting in a direction opposite to his own convictions.

Some "excitement" had been created in New Orleans by the arrival of the John M. Clayton; the master of which vessel reports that he had been brought to, near the Isle of Pines, by an English man-of-war, believed to be the *Hornet*. The British ship fired four shots, the last of which passed between the fore and main-masts of the John M. Clayton. On stopping, the American vessel was searched by a British officer and boat's crew, her papers overhauled, and at length permitted to proceed. Affidavits are said to have been forwarded to Washington, together with urgent complaints against this act of the British cruiser.

Mr Pakenham, the new envoy from this country to Washington, had received many visitors, and had numerous calls from official and other persons, and much curiosity prevailed to learn the nature of his instructions, particularly with respect to the Oregon territory. On the 15th ult., he held a sort

of levee of the English residents, and on the 16th he set out for Washington.

The *Montreal Gazette* of the 1st instant says:—"It is understood that despatches were received at Kingston on the 24th instant, conveying her Majesty's approval of all the measures of his excellency the Governor-general, and an assurance that in the pursuance of the same policy he may rely on the cordial support of the ministers of the Crown."

By advices from Texas we learn that a bill for providing for annexation to the United States, has passed the house. All the representatives and all the senators but one are said to be in favour of annexation. The *Houston Telegraph* states, the President was secretly in favour of annexation, and says, also, that negotiations were proposed by Mr Upshur, the United States secretary of state, upon the subject to M. Van Zandt, Texian chargé at Washington, but declined until assurances were given that the measure would be effected.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE MORMONS.—(Extract of a letter dated Dec. 28.)—"Since you were here the prophet Joe Smith has been two or three times arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri; but has always contrived to have a hearing before his own Municipal court at Nauvoo, and has, of course, always got clear. He continues to send out his preachers throughout the land, and, when his dupes arrive here, to swindle them of their all. He occasionally puts forth a new revelation. He and most of his elders now have, in addition to their lawful wives, other women, whom they call spiritual wives. When any one of these worthies sets his fancy upon another female, whether married or single, Joe sets her apart by revelation to the man who selects her as his victim. In this way many a family is broken up. The last revelation is that they must all be married again for eternity; and in accordance with this, the prophet has recently been married to his lawful wife for eternity. He says that, as there is no marrying or giving in marriage in heaven, all men who have heretofore been married for time only, and desire that connexion in the next world, must be married again for eternity. Many accordingly have been so married. The prophet has been keeping a tavern for some months past. He has recently added to his establishment a bar, where he keeps all kinds of liquors, and retails them out by the glass. He continues to practise all his other fooleries as when you were here. A great many people join him, and a great many leave. Neither the temple nor the Nauvoo-house is half finished. The whole Mormon community is becoming more and more obnoxious to the surrounding community; and we anticipate a rupture at no distant day. The people cannot put up with their fooleries much longer."

ANOTHER NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—The *Siecle* states that Dr Junod, of Paris, has invented a new method, which he terms hemospasie, for the treatment of a number of diseases. This method consists in the employment of a pneumatic apparatus of a peculiar construction, in which the arm or leg is so placed as to attract the blood to the extremities without diminishing the mass of this liquid. This apparatus, which has been for some time in use, both amongst the public and in the hospitals of Paris, has obtained the approbation of the most eminent physicians in Paris. It gained for its author the Montyon prize, together with the congratulations and the thanks of the Council-general of the hospitals of Paris.

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO O'CONNELL.—We find the following in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 24th ult.:—"The interest felt in the fate of O'Connell and his country has produced at Bonn, in some circles, a resolution to collect all over Germany signatures to an address to the man whom the English call an agitator—Irish Liberator. In every city a list is to be opened, headed 'List of subscribers to an address to Daniel O'Connell, the man of Ireland.' The lists are to be sent to Professor Waller, at Bonn. The address is to be forwarded by the end of March. We have the draught of the address before us, but we do not think it proper to publish it till the persons from whom the invitation proceeds sign their names to it." (A similar step is said to be contemplated in other places; for instance, in Ulm.)

BRITISH TREATIES WITH SWEDEN.—THE SLAVE TRADE.—Several treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been negotiated between Great Britain and Sweden, and the latter has also signed a treaty similar to those which Great Britain has with France, and most of the states of Europe and America, for the suppression of the slave trade.

The *National* announces that it is intended to open a subscription at Paris to purchase a sword of honour to be presented to Admiral Dupetit Thouars, "who has been disavowed in so cowardly a manner by M. Guizot. If this idea be carried into execution," it adds, "we are certain that it will be warmly supported in all points of France."

THE KING OF GREECE.—Advices from Athens of the 10th ult. state that King Otho has had a narrow escape from being poisoned, owing to the carelessness of his cook, who prepared a dish in a vessel in which veridigris had been allowed to collect. The illness, however, soon gave way to proper remedies.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—The *Reforme* states that orders have been given to complete the works of the fortification of Paris as quickly as possible. The troops of the garrison are to be employed for that purpose, and a number of labourers have been sent from the departments to assist. Several detachments of labourers had likewise arrived at Paris from Germany and Belgium.



**RUSSIAN POLICY.**—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th ult. publishes a letter from St Petersburg, announcing that the Russian cabinet had manifested an intention to adhere to the views of Austria in political affairs in general, and particularly with respect to the recognition of Queen Isabella of Spain. "It is not," says the writer of this letter, "that the conservative principles of the Emperor Nicholas have changed, but he dreads the unlimited influence of England and France in the peninsula. Nevertheless, it is believed that the late events in Spain will delay the recognition of Isabella II."

**SLAVE TRADE.**—Her Majesty's ship *Cleopatra* had arrived in Simond's bay, bringing with her two slave-rigged vessels captured in the Mozambique, while deserted by their crews. The *Sociedade*, condemned by the mixed commission at the Cape, had been sold, with her cargo, for £2,650.

**HEALTH OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.**—The accounts from Stockholm are of the 16th ult. The bulletins seem only to indicate the constantly increasing debility of the august patient.

**THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.**—The Emperor of Russia has issued a new ukase respecting the removal to the interior of the Jews residing on the frontiers. They are to be allowed from three to four years for their removal, and it is expected the Jews who have established manufactories will not be displaced. On the displacement of the Jews, there will be a remission of taxes for five years.

## DOMESTIC.

### METROPOLITAN.

**THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.**—The usual weekly meeting of the League was held at Covent Garden theatre on Wednesday. The attendance was less crowded than usual. Mr Henry Ashworth, Mr Milner Gibson, and Mr Bright (in place of Mr Gisborne, who was ill), were the leading speakers, each of whom delivered excellent speeches. The last-named speaker thus referred to the aristocracy:—

He (Mr Bright) had been called the enemy of the aristocracy, but he was not the enemy of the virtuous and enlightened, though he would admit he was opposed to those who would trample on his rights. If it were the object of the League to bring the aristocracy into contempt—which was a work some people thought to be one of supererogation—the object could not be achieved more effectually than it was by the dukes and noble lords who threw out foul and calumnious imputations at the pro-corn-law meetings, and compared those attached to the League with the leaders in the reign of terror. They intended to carry terror to their oppressors, and not ask "with bated breath and whispering humbleness" their rights from their oppressors. They knew those oppressors to be remorseless and relentless in their cruelty to the poor, and, in opposing them, every honest man should array himself under the banner of the League. The ministerial party appeared now to be firmly compacted together; they were cemented by their self-interest, while the country was forgotten. The suffering and starving poor were sacrificed for the maintenance of their interests. They did not appear to be disunited, as they were last session, but happily united in one family. "Oh! it is delightful to see brethren dwell together in unity" [laughter]. Most of those present had walked past the National gallery, where there was a "happy family" confined together in a cage [laughter]. He (Mr Bright) was passing there yesterday, and saw three rats—[great laughter]—nestling and warming themselves against the fur of a cat, which, under other circumstances, would have been their deadliest foe. A friend, who was with him, asked the keeper how he managed to subdue the natural tendency of the animals. "Do you starve them into compliance?" said he. "No, your honour, I feed them well," replied the man [loud cheers]. That was the species of compactness in the ministerial party at present. One part of them was in the possession of power, place, pay, and patronage, and another part was in expectancy, and were, of course, anxious for the maintenance of the majority, because Sir Robert Peel had promised them—as they said he had, but he (Mr Bright) confessed he would not consider anything he promised in his position in the light of a promise [hear, hear]—to maintain the present corn law, so it was a question of feeding, and then gentlemen might be well enclosed in the cage of the "happy family" [laughter]. There was one thing which, above all, the people should get rid of, namely, their reverence for even the worthless portion of the aristocracy. It was a false and a worthless idolatry—a bowing down to Baal. He was driven to these observations by circumstances which, if they continued their urgent pressure, might perhaps drive the people still further [cheers]. He revered and respected the laws when they were the embodiment of just principles; but he could not countenance the reverence paid by the people to those who oppressed, ground them down, and scorned them. He hoped the day would arrive when such reverence would be discarded from the public mind, when they would throw off the burdens by which they were oppressed, and stand forth the bravest, the freest, and the most virtuous people on the face of the earth [loud cheers].

**"GREAT NATIONAL ANTI-LEAGUE DEMONSTRATION."**—Such was the grand announcement of a meeting which took place at Freemasons' hall, Great Queen street, on Monday evening. Its more especial object was to give the operative class an opportunity of denouncing the League, and joining the "National Anti-league Association;" but instead of an effective demonstration, it turned out to be a complete pantomime. A considerable number of Spitalfield weavers, and one or two delegates from that district, were present. Captain Polhill was announced to take the chair, but did not attend; it was, therefore, moved that Sir Richard Joddrell should occupy his place, amidst loud cries of "Who's he?" The secretary, Mr Mailard, advanced to open the proceedings by calling on Mr Sherrard, an operative weaver, to move the first resolution, but was interrupted by calls for the Chairman to address the meeting. The uproar increasing, the Chairman rose,

and uttering about a dozen words in dumb show, reseated himself. Mr Sherrard then obtained a hearing, and moved a resolution in favour of protective duties, accompanying it with unlimited abuse of the Anti-corn-law League. He was (he said) an operative silk weaver, but he fearlessly threw down the gauntlet to the League. He challenged Cobden, or any other member of that body, to public discussion, and was willing, if he did not beat them, to have his head cut off [great laughter and derisive cheering]. He was not afraid of discussion. He could bring arguments forward which none of them could refute [cries of "Do so" from many voices]. The great majority of the operatives, who reflected on the question, settled down in opposition to competition ["They do not," and cheers]. At the conclusion of his speech, which was frequently interrupted, all order seemed to have fled the meeting. In the midst of the uproar, however, the first resolution appears to have been carried. A second resolution, denouncing the Anti-corn-law League, and urging the formation of an antagonist body, was then moved by an operative, and seconded by Mr Mailard, the secretary of the National Anti-league Association. He (Mr Mailard) advised the working classes not to be led away by any one. They must not be led away by Cobden ["Hurra," and three cheers for Cobden]. Cobden must yet go in the mud [renewed cheers for Cobden, with some hisses, and three cheers for the charter]. It was nothing to him whether those before him were Tories, conservatives, or Whigs ["We are chartists"]. Their object was to unite all classes and parties in opposition to the League. You say, gentlemen, you are chartists; I address myself to you, therefore, as opposed to the League [cheers, and "No, no"]. The chartists now had their speak. Mr Ruffy Ridley, an O'Connorite, after denouncing the leaguers and anti-leaguers, proposed, "That while this meeting is of opinion that the policy of the League is erroneous, and that its doctrines would be injurious if brought into operation; it is also of opinion that every other agitation is equally valueless and erroneous in policy, which has not for its object the carrying of the document known as the people's charter." This amendment was finally carried, after vain attempts on the part of several persons to obtain a hearing. Cries and shouts from all parts of the room were the only audible sounds, until the meeting was adjourned by the Chairman, when three cheers were given for the charter, three groans for the Whigs, and an equal number for the Tories.

The gross amount of the fund of the Bishop of London's association for visiting and relieving the poor at their own dwellings is now above £20,000, and its operations are extended over upwards of sixty of the most destitute of the metropolitan parishes.

**FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.**—On Monday, the first quality of bread at the west end of the town was charged 8d. and 9d., the second quality 7d. Many of the bakers in Whitechapel, the Blackfriars road, New Cut, Westminster, Drury lane, Wild street, Seven Dials, Holborn, Tottenham court road, and other populous parts of the metropolis, had it ticketed up 6d. per 4lb. loaf, weighed on delivery.

In reference to a paragraph which appeared in our paper last week, on this subject, a correspondent writes:—

Seeing the paragraph concerning the price of bread in the *Nonconformist* of last week (which I have seen in both daily and weekly papers before), but not having any connexion with them, I let it pass, wondering very much that none of the secretaries of the bakers' societies gave it a contradiction. I beg leave to tell you honestly, it is a wilful lie, whoever manufactured it. The truth, so far as I know, is this:—the price of best bread, west of Regent street, for six months before February 11th, was 8d. and 8½d. per 4lb. loaf; owing to a stiffness in the markets, on February 11th it was raised generally to 8½d., which is the general price now; there may be some at 9d., but I do not know of any—indeed the bakers west of Regent street have more competition as regards price than any other part of London. So the case stands. I don't press you to contradict it publicly; but I do it as a friend, out of respect for the *Nonconformist*, and also as one having no connexion with any association of master bakers in London. Instead of the price being, as stated in the papers, 9d. and 9½d., and some 10d., per 4lb. loaf, 8d. and 8½d. is the general price—9d. some may be. I am still selling at 8d., and will do so until a real advance in the markets takes place. Cheap bread now at 7d. and 7½d. per 4lb. loaf.

**METROPOLIS DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of this association was held on Tuesday evening, at the Eastern Institution, in the Commercial road, upon which occasion Mr S. C. Hall occupied the chair. The room, which is a very large one, was crowded to excess, a great proportion of the audience being composed of ladies. The object of the meeting was to show the necessity of the tradespeople closing their shops at a much earlier hour than had been their custom. A series of resolutions, with a view of accomplishing this desirable end, were proposed and seconded by Dr Reed, Messrs G. Smith and S. Davis, dissenting ministers, Mr Roberts, and other influential persons, all of whom advocated the cause in most energetic speeches. Each speaker urged the great benefits, in a moral, religious, and intellectual point of consideration, which could not but result to those young men and women who were at present compelled to attend either in shops or close rooms for twelve, sixteen, and even eighteen hours a day, by an emancipation from the lengthened drudgery under which they had been in the habit of existing.

**LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.**—A public meeting, explanatory of the principles and in aid of the objects of this society, was held in the British school room, Harp alley, Farringdon street, on Tuesday evening, February 27—John Lee, Esq., LL.D., &c., in the

chair. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Messrs W. Miall, C. Dukes, M.A., and J. Jefferson, dissenting ministers, E. W. Richard, Esq., Mr Rigaud, and Joseph T. Price, Esq., of Neath abbey. About 400 persons were present, and 134 signed the declaration of adhesion to the society's principles.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—The sixteenth annual general meeting of this society was held on Monday afternoon at the London tavern, Bishopsgate street, to receive a report of the proceedings for the past year, to appoint officers for the year ensuing, and to elect six pensioners to fill up the vacancies occasioned by death. After the reading the report, R. Taylor, Esq., Mr J. Hodson, and Mr T. Billing, were unanimously re-elected to the office of treasurer, secretary, and collector.

**THE LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—The annual general meeting of the council and proprietors of this college was held on Wednesday, the Earl of Auckland, vice-president, in the chair. The Secretary read the report, from which we gather the following:—

The receipts of the last year amounted to £22,354 18s. 5d., and the expenditure to £21,809 16s. 8d., leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £555 2s. 9d. The number of pupils in the college and junior school, during the session 1842-43, was 900. In the faculty of arts and laws there were 196 students, of whom 9 attended exclusively the law classes, and 38 were entered only to the classes for schoolmasters of the Patriot Endowment fund. The students of the faculty of medicine amounted to 324, and the pupils to the junior school to 380. The amount of receipts from students and pupils was £14,106 16s. 10d.; of this sum £7,291 13s. 4d. was derived from the students of the medical faculty, £2,399 10s. from those of the faculty of arts and laws, and £4,415 13s. 6d. from the junior school. The sum of £2,875 3s., derived from payments by students, was transferred to the Hospital Committee, towards the maintenance of that establishment. The number of colleges and schools in the United Kingdom, connected with the university, were 22 of the faculty of arts, and 55 of the faculty of medicine. Of the faculty of arts, 18 are in England, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland; of the medical schools, 30 are English, 19 Irish, and 6 Scotch. The number of degrees conferred by the university had amounted to 218 in five years. Of these degrees, one is doctor of law, 19 are doctors of medicine and masters of arts, 16 bachelors of law, 41 bachelors of medicine, and 122 bachelors of arts. Eighteen scholarships and 22 exhibitions had been conferred as rewards on graduates for proficiency at examinations. These amounted in value to £3,570; and 16 of the scholarships and 17 of the exhibitions, the money being £2,980, had been obtained by the students of that college, upon whom also 38 out of 55 gold medals, and all the scholarships that had been awarded by the university for proficiency, at the degree examinations in mathematics and classics, and in law and jurisprudence, and three of the five book prizes for the voluntary scriptural examinations, had been obtained by students of that college.

After the report was read, Colonel Leicester Stanhope, who makes it a point every year to enforce the necessity of religious teaching, rose, and in a long speech urged the necessity of appointing a person to read prayers and give religious instruction, to which the students should be invited, but not compelled to attend. After considerable discussion, in which Mr Hutton (late M.P. for Dublin), Mr Warburton, M.P., and others, took part, the motion was rejected. The ballot was then taken, and Lord Brougham was re-elected president; the Earl of Auckland, vice-president; John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer; T. A. Fankey, Esq., auditor. W. D. Christie, Esq., M.P., Earl Fortescue, M. Clark, Esq., James Heywood, Esq., Samuel Jones Lloyd, Esq., and Thomas Thorneley, Esq., M.P., were elected as the council for the next year.

**ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.**—On Saturday morning, a large mass of shavings, chips, and pieces of wood, were found piled up against a large workshop, containing several thousand pounds worth of property, on the extensive premises of Messrs Grissell and Peto, Guilford street, York road, Lambeth. The mass had been partially lighted, but from some unexplained cause had only partially consumed the materials, and charred the outside of the shed; £200 has been offered for the discovery of the party concerned in the diabolical attempt.

**THE WILL FORGERIES.**—Barber, Fletcher, Griffin, and Mrs Dorey, the persons accused of extensive will forgeries, were brought up on remand at the Mansion house on Friday, and again remanded, on the application of Barber's counsel, to allow time for the preparation of evidence, and the prisoner's defence. The other prisoners assented to the remand, which was ordered by the court; Saturday, the 23rd instant, being fixed for the next examination. It was understood that Mrs Dorey's confession was in the hands of Mr Freshfield, the solicitor for the prosecution. It is said that a clerk in the Bank of England has acknowledged that he had supplied Fletcher with information in all cases with which the prisoners stand charged. He is under suspension; but the extent of his culpability is doubtful. The following is an account of the sums of money stated to have been obtained by means of the wills alleged to have been forged, the evidence upon which has already appeared in detail before the public:—

In the case of Ann Slack:—  
£3,500 consols ..... £1,151 8 10 dividend.  
In the case of Eliza Burchard:—  
£300 consols ..... 162 0 0 dividend.  
£700, £3 10s. reduced .... 446 5 0 dividend.  
In the case of John Stewart:—  
£51 per ann. long annuities 739 10 0 dividend.  
In the case of Mary Hunt:—  
£1,210 consols ..... 435 12 0 dividend.

**THE WILKIE STATUE.**—The following inscription, proposed by Lord Mahon, is to be placed upon the statue to Sir David Wilkie, in the vestibule of the National gallery:—"Sir David Wilkie, R.A., born 1785, died 1st June, 1841—a life too short for friendship, not for fame."



**LIBERATION OF BEAN.**—This individual, who, it will be remembered, was taken into custody for attempting to annoy her Majesty by presenting a pistol at her Majesty's carriage, as she was taking an airing in St James's park, and for which he was tried at the Central Criminal court, Old Bailey, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Millbank penitentiary, was liberated on Saturday, the term for which he was incarcerated having expired.

**THE NEW TAX UPON COALS.**—A numerous and influential meeting of persons connected with the coal trade was held at the Coal Exchange, near Billingsgate, on Wednesday, to petition parliament against the proposed new tax of 5d. a ton on coals, to defray the cost of the Thames embankment. Sir James Duke presided. It was stated that the tax would amount to £55,000 a year; the coal and shipping interest being already sufficiently burdened by an existing tax of 1s. 1d. per ton, while the impost weighs heavily on the London manufacturer. A petition was unanimously agreed to; the chairman to communicate copies of it to Sir Robert Peel and Mr Gladstone.

**A CAUTION.**—The *Globe* relates a curious case, which should be a warning to all young ladies seeking for situations as governesses. An advertisement appeared a few days since in one of the morning journals, addressed "to governesses," and announcing that a situation of a very desirable description was then vacant, which required immediately to be filled. Personal applications were to be made at an address given—a respectable street at the west end. The applicants were, as may be supposed, numerous. A gentlemanly-looking person received the ladies, inquired into their qualifications, and spoke flatteringly of their prospects of success; but before he gave the address of the lady who had commissioned him to act for her in ascertaining the abilities of the applicants to fulfil the duties of the vacant post, he required 2s. for the letter of introduction. This, with one exception, was complied with by all the ladies. The hoax was soon detected; and, accompanied by the father of one of the dupes, several of the parties thus imposed upon waited upon the Lord Mayor, after the business of the day, who referred them to the magistrate of the district in which the fraud was committed. The apartment in the house was hired for the occasion, and the fellow has decamped.

**THE CASE OF SUPPOSED TRANCE.**—During the past week several eminent professional gentlemen from the London hospital, &c., have been down to Deptford to watch this extraordinary case, and on Saturday Mr Bransby Cooper and other gentlemen pronounced that decomposition had taken place. The body will be interred, after a *post mortem* examination on Wednesday next by an eminent London surgeon.

**THE ARMY OF SCINDE AND THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—A special court of the proprietors of East India stock was held on Wednesday, at the East India house. It was proposed that the thanks of the court should be conveyed to Sir Charles Napier and the army of Scinde. The motion was opposed by Mr Sullivan, and some others, on the ground of the unjust character of the war, but eventually it was carried.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 2nd of December, 1843, to the 24th of February, 1844:—

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation . . £20,414,000	Securities . . £22,482,000
Deposits . . . . 13,924,000	Bullion . . . . 14,993,000
£34,338,000	£37,475,000

#### PROVINCIAL.

**LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—There was a great meeting of this prosperous and excellent institution on Monday evening, the 24th ult., at which Mr Dickens (the celebrated Boz) presided. Upwards of twelve hundred members and their friends, among whom were a vast proportion of ladies, had assembled, and the reception given to the chairman was beyond description hearty and enthusiastic. From the *Liverpool Mercury* we take an extract or two from the chairman's speech. After a short introduction, he referred to the success and present position of the institution:—

I find that in 1825 certain misguided and turbulent persons proposed to erect in Liverpool an unpopular, dangerous, irreligious, and revolutionary establishment, called a Mechanics' institution [cheers]; that in 1835, Liverpool having, somehow or other, got on pretty comfortably, in the meantime, in spite of it, the first stone of a new and spacious edifice was laid; that in 1837 it was opened; that it was afterwards, at different periods, considerably enlarged; that in 1844, conspicuous amongst the public beauties of a beautiful town, here it stands triumphant, its enemies lived down; its former students attending, in their various useful callings and pursuits, the sound practical information it afforded them; its members numbering considerably more than 3,000, and setting in, rapidly, for 6,000 at least; its library comprehending 11,000 volumes, and daily sending forth its hundreds of books into private homes; its staff of masters and officers amounting to half a hundred in themselves; its schools, conveying every sort of instruction, high and low, adapted to the labour, means, exigencies, and convenience of nearly every class and grade of persons. I was here this morning, and in its spacious halls I found stores of the wonders worked by nature, in the air, in the forest, in the cavern, and in the sea—stores of the surpassing engines devised by science for the better knowledge of other worlds and the greater happiness of this—stores of those gentler works of art, which, though achieved in perishable stone, by yet more perishable hands of dust, are in their influence immortal. With such means at their command, so well directed, so cheaply shared, and so extensively diffused, well may your committee say, as they have done in one of

their reports, that the success of this establishment has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations [cheers]. Mr Dickens thus concluded:—

Beneath this roof we breed the men who, in the time to come, must be found working for good or evil in every quarter of society. If mutual respect and forbearance among various classes be not found here, where so many men are trained up in as many grades, to enter on so many roads of life, dating their entry from one common starting point, as they are all approaching, by various paths, one common end, where else can that great lesson be imbibed? Differences of wealth, of rank, of intellect, we know there must be, and we respect them; but we would give to all the means of taking out one patent of nobility, and we define it in the words of a great living poet (Alfred Tennyson), who is one of us, and who uses his great gifts, as he holds them in trust, for the general welfare:—

"Howe'er that be, it seems to me  
'Tis only noble to be good:  
True hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood."

[Loud, continued, and rapturous cheering followed this address].

Many other speeches were delivered in the course of the evening, among which we may mention those of Mr Smith and Mr Hodgson (the secretary of the institution), as marked by a very happy spirit and tone. It would be difficult to describe, says the *Liverpool Mercury*, after giving a full description of the proceedings, and a full report of the speeches, the pleasure which numbers of the townsmen and townswomen experienced from the visit of Mr Dickens. The inimitable and philanthropic "Boz" has made an era in Liverpool from which many associating circumstances will be dated.

**MR DICKENS AT BIRMINGHAM.**—On Wednesday evening Mr Dickens took the field at Birmingham, having engaged to preside at a *conversazione* at the town hall to further the interests of the Polytechnic institution. His reception was most enthusiastic, the leading friends of education in the town and a numerous audience having assembled on the occasion. His address was marked by those characteristics of his genius with which the public are so familiar. We cannot forbear quoting from the *Birmingham Journal* the following illustration he advanced of the fact, that those who were most distrustful of the results of education were always the first to exclaim against the results of ignorance:—

This fact was pleasantly illustrated in a railway carriage as he came there. There sat by him an ancient gentleman—he felt no delicacy in alluding to him, for he knew he was not in that room, having got out far short of Birmingham—who was very mournful over the ruinous rapidity of railways, and very pathetic with respect to the virtuous slow-going of old stage coaches. Now, he (Mr D.) having some lingering kindness for the road, made shift to express some tolerable concurrence with the old gentleman's opinion, without any great compromise of his own; and so they got on tolerably comfortably together. When the engine dived with a disgusting screech into the darkness, like some strange aquatic monster, and the ancient gentleman said this would never do, he (Mr D.) quite agreed with him; when it parted from each successive station with a short, sharp shriek, as if it had that moment had a double tooth drawn, and the old gentleman shook his head, he (Mr D.) shook his. When he burst forth against such new-fangled notions, he (Mr D.) did not contest the point; but he invariably found that when the speed of the engine was at all abated, or there was the slightest prolongation of their stay at any place, this old gentleman was at arms, and his watch was out of his pocket instantly [laughter]. And having his own thoughts directed to their town, he could not help comparing him with that ingenious class of persons who were constantly decrying all kinds of dim dangers afar off in the progress of knowledge, but were ever foremost to declaim against the atrocity of any crime that had its origin in ignorance and discontent [laughter and cheers].

The meeting was addressed by James James, Esq., Dr Raphall, president of the Jewish school, W. Mathews, Esq., W. Scholefield, Esq., &c. The last resolution, which was a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr Dickens thus acknowledged:—

Ladies and gentlemen—we are now even. If I have ever been so fortunate as to touch your feelings, you have amply returned the compliment. But I am as little disposed to say to you, "Go and sin no more in this wise," as I am to promise for myself that I will never do so again. As long as I can make you laugh or cry I will; and you will easily believe me when I say, that you cannot do too much on your parts to show that we are still cordial and loving friends. To you, ladies, I am—as who is not?—especially and deeply grateful. I have sometimes thought that much of whatever little magic lies in that short name yonder must be attributable to its having as many letters in it as there were graces, and to the graces having been of your fair sisterhood. It is told of an eastern potentate of modern times, a very good sort of man for an eastern potentate, bow-stringing his friends rather indiscriminately in his passion, but burying them with great splendour in his penitence, that whenever intelligence was brought to him of any new plot or turbulent conspiracy, his first inquiry was, "Who is she?"—meaning that there must be a woman at the bottom of it. In my small way, I differ from him. Whenever any good is to be done, any great end is to be attained, any ministering angel's hand is needed, my first inquiry always is, Where is she? And the certain answer is, She is here. Ladies and gentlemen—you have made me very proud and happy, and with all my heart I thank you for your heart-felt generosity.

"A thousand times good night!  
A thousand times the worse to want your light!"

**DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS.**—The Western rocks of the Scilly Islands have again, we regret to state, been the cause of another frightful calamity, viz., the complete destruction of the Dutch East Indiaman *Nickerie*, belonging to the port of Rotterdam, and the loss of the whole of her unfortunate crew, except two sailors.—The City of Carlisle steamer, bound from Honfleur to Goole, and having a crew of thirteen persons, was completely lost on the morning of Wednesday last, on a dangerous shoal a few miles

off Wainfleet Haven, on the coast of Lincolnshire, and the manner in which the crew escaped is truly miraculous. The following particulars will be interesting:—

Soon after she had started from Honfleur, the wind commenced blowing very violently, heavy falls of snow now and then falling. She still, however, made progress, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, and at an early hour on the above morning the Skegness light at the entrance of Wainfleet harbour was descried. Just as she had got abreast of Dog-bank Sand, a dangerous shoal off that part of the coast, the snow began to fall so densely that it was with some difficulty her course could be noticed. At that moment the greatest alarm prevailed amongst the crew, fearing that she would be carried on to the shoal. Notwithstanding the wind and snow still kept increasing, the crew manfully attended to the helm and other duties. Their exertions, however, were fruitless, for in a very short period she was driven with great force on to the body of the sands. The captain, anticipating that she might not be so seriously damaged as to prevent her being got off, directed some of the crew to use every effort to lighten her, while others were engaged in sounding the pumps and hoisting signals of distress. These endeavours had the desired effect so far as getting her off the shoal; but on her being once more afloat it was soon discovered that she had several feet of water in her hold, which clearly indicated that her keel had been carried away or bottom stove in. All hands instantly went to work at the pumps in the hopes of saving her by running on shore. Ere many minutes had elapsed, however, the water had gained the engine room, and was fast extinguishing the fires; and it appeared very evident to the crew that if they did not immediately retreat in the ship's boat, and shove off, they would inevitably perish with the ill-fated steamer, as she was then fast sinking. They accordingly did so, and had not gained more than two hundred yards from her before they perceived her gradually disappear. The crew then exerted every nerve in pulling towards the land, and were exposed to much danger; in fact, it was considered a miracle that the boats could have weathered the storm. After buffeting about for several hours, the life-boat, under the command of Samuel Moody, of Skegness, proceeded to their assistance, and conveyed them safely into the harbour, although in a state of deplorable exhaustion. The damage done to the shipping off the coast during the late gales has been immense, more particularly off the eastern and northern, and it is roughly estimated that upwards of forty vessels must have been wrecked.

**RIOT AT WIGAN.**—The colliers in the St Helen's district, near Liverpool, have for several weeks struck for an advance of wages, which the coal proprietors being determined not to give, are filling up the places of the turnouts with men from other districts. This has led to serious disturbances in the neighbourhood between the authorities and the workpeople. On Tuesday, as the police were escorting the new hands to the pits, they were assailed by the mob, who pelted them with brickbats, &c., by which many of them were disabled, and the "knobsticks," as the fresh men are called, seized and sent, under threats and intimidations, from the town. Many of the rioters have been captured, but all, with the exception of three, have been rescued by the populace. Serious outbreaks are feared, and troops are being poured into the town.

**THE CHARTIST OUTBREAK IN WALES.**—In the late chartist outbreak, one of the principal leaders of the party that attacked the Westgate Hotel was a man named "Jack the Fifer." Upon seeing the insurgents defeated he fled, and although very large rewards were offered for his apprehension, he was not heard of until within a few days past, when a letter was received from him, dated Virginia. He states, that after a great many hair-breadth escapes in this country, he embarked for America. He has been offered a commission as an officer in the army destined for Texas. He is very anxious in his inquiries after David Jones, the tinker, another commander of the chartists in Newport, who also made off, and for whose apprehension there was offered a large reward. In fact, these two men, it is said, concocted the outbreak, and instigated the chartists to the insane attack upon Newport.

A large iron warehouse, belonging to Messrs Horton, at Manchester, fell down with a tremendous crash on Monday, Feb. 26. A woman on board a boat in the canal was seriously injured, and two men were buried in the ruins and perished.

**THE IRISH PROSECUTIONS.**—A public meeting of the Catholics of Newcastle was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the affairs of Ireland. At seven o'clock the room was crowded, there being nearly 1,000 persons present. The Right Reverend Dr Riddell was voted to the chair by acclamation. Resolutions were carried unanimously, expressing indignation at the recent conduct of government. A meeting of a similar character was held in the Free Trade hall, Manchester, on Thursday, the mayor in the chair. About 8,000 persons were present. The first resolution was to the effect, that the meeting deeply sympathised with the wide-spread misery of the Irish people, and believed that their suffering and grievances, and consequent discontent, could not be removed but by "strong and decisive measures, based upon the principles of full and equal justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects." A memorial to the Queen was adopted.

**REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.**—There being a general rumour that General Johnson would shortly resign his seat for this borough in consequence of severe indisposition, a public meeting was held in the Town hall, Oldham, for the purpose of appointing an election committee, to select suitable parties to be brought forward as a candidate or candidates for the representation of the borough, in case of a vacancy occurring from a dissolution of parliament or any other cause; and also to determine on the nature of the pledges to be given by candidates. An election committee of about 200 persons, consisting of electors



and non-electors, was appointed, and a resolution was unanimously carried, directing the committee to require that the radical candidate or candidates brought forward should pledge themselves to vote for the principles of the people's charter, the total repeal of the corn and provision laws, the abolition of all indirect taxes, and the adoption of a system of direct taxation, separation of church and state, abolition of church rates, an equitable adjustment of the debt called national, a ten hours' factory bill with restriction on the moving power, repeal of the new poor law, and the full restoration of the poor law of the 43rd of Elizabeth. Amongst the various gentlemen spoken of as candidates, are Col P. Thompson, J. M. Cobbett, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., James Lees, Esq., of Delph Lodge, and Mr H. Vincent.

**ANTI-CORN-LAW AGITATION.**—We learn from the provincial papers that arrangements are being made for a grand free trade demonstration in the Potteries, and that Messrs Cobden and Bright, and some other members of the Anti-corn-law League, will visit Cornwall and Devon as soon as the weather will permit of open air meetings being held.

**ANTI-LEAGUE MEETINGS** have been held during the past week at Taunton, Bristol, Uxbridge, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Chesterfield, but the accounts contain nothing worthy of remark except that at the last-mentioned place the monopolists were defeated and a complete row took place; the chairman and attendant squires refusing to receive any amendment whatsoever.

**THE EDUCATION MOVEMENT.**—At a meeting held in the Independent chapel, Needham Market, on Wednesday last, it was unanimously resolved to erect school rooms for promoting the greater efficiency of the existing Sunday schools, as well as for the establishment of suitable day schools.

**MR O'CONNELL.**—An address expressive of sympathy with and cordial esteem for Mr O'Connell has been handed round for signature in Chichester, a cathedral city, be it remembered, in a part of England celebrated for its attachment to Protestantism. It tends to show how much the prosecution of Mr O'Connell has exalted him in the estimation of the people of England.

**THE STATE OF IRELAND.**—**BIRMINGHAM.**—A public meeting, convened by the mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by twenty-eight town councillors and about seven hundred burgesses and other inhabitants, is to be held at Birmingham this day, on the subject of the recent proceedings in Ireland. Mr O'Connell has accepted an invitation to attend. This is in place of the meeting referred to in our last number, which was to have been held on Friday, the 1st inst.

**PROTEST AGAINST WAR.**—The Leicester Society of Friends sent a petition to parliament a few days since, which was entrusted to the borough members for presentation, in which they declared that war, upon any pretext whatever, is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity; and they also deprecate the existence of large military establishments, as affording fearful temptations to war, praying that no increase at the present time be made to the standing army. The petition was signed by several hundred persons, including the mayor and other leading inhabitants. Mr Wynn Ellis quite accorded with the sentiments contained in it, but Sir J. Easthope, though a friend to peace, said he could not go the length of "declaring against defensive war, nor against military forces for the purpose of police protection and defence."

**RAILWAY LEGISLATION.**—At Bristol, on Wednesday, a meeting of highly respectable tradesmen and others was held, to take into consideration the inquisitorial and extortionate nature of a clause in a bill now before parliament, at the instance of the Great Western Railway company, empowering that company to examine all parcels to ascertain whether they contain any enclosures. In such cases the clause empowers the company to charge for every parcel, and to impose a penalty of £20 on the consignor, and £20 on the consignee. Some discussion arose as to whether the clause would apply to other parties than common carriers, but the general opinion was that, from the ambiguous manner in which it was worded, it would include all parcels. A committee was appointed to make further inquiries. [We learn from the *Times* of Monday that this obnoxious clause has been withdrawn from the new Railway act by the Great Western company.]

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—Early in December last, Nicholas Rendle, a hatter, at Plymouth, assisted his master in hanging a hound of the harrier breed, which had exhibited symptoms of madness. The animal did not bite him, but some of the foam from its mouth fell on his hand, which had been recently scratched by a cat. The wound festered, a poultice was applied, and the hand apparently got well. Rendle pursued his labour until Friday, February 23, when he went home ill. On Sunday night he died. During the paroxysms of the dreadful disorder he fancied himself pursued by a pack of hounds, and begged his friends to keep him down on the bed, but cautioned them at the same time to avoid his mouth.

**EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.**—The most extensive and destructive conflagration with which Manchester has been visited for some years broke out shortly after six o'clock in George street, in that town, on the morning of Saturday last, in the basement story of Mr W. Bryan's warehouse, No. 9, George street, and speedily communicated to several adjoining warehouses. The pile of warehouses, which is now a heap of ruins, was erected only a few years ago, by Mr James Taylor, but had ceased to be his property. At the lowest computation, including both the buildings and the stocks which have been consumed, there cannot be a less amount of property destroyed than to the extent of £100,000. Three or

four firms are said to be insured to nearly that amount. Most of the warehouses are said to be insured. It is not known how the fire originated.

**GATESHEAD BAZAAR FOR THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—This bazaar, which was held on the 27th and 28th ult., in the Wesleyan school room, kindly lent for the occasion, in aid of the funds of the British School for boys and girls at Gateshead, was very successful. From a graphic description of it in the *Gateshead Observer*, we gather that the total receipts amounted to £340, leaving about £260 profit after deducting expenses. One novelty at the bazaar was a miniature post office, with a complete staff of officers, and letters for everybody fond of puns and jokes, willing to pay sixpence a-piece. Much business appears to have been done, there being a net revenue of £5 14s. 7d. accruing from the post office.

**MANIPULATING.**—The *Hull Rockingham* relates a very ingenious piece of villany:—

"A few days ago, a person in this town, carrying on an extensive business, hit upon the following plan for raising the wind. He held a bank-note for £50, which he cut in two, and taking one of the portions to an acquaintance, informed him he had just received it by post, the other portion being to follow in the course of a day or two; but, as he wanted the money immediately, he could not wait for its arrival. This friend in need, on receiving the half note, advanced the cash; and another friend did the same on receiving the other half. Here were a hundred pounds made out of fifty; but the business was not yet completed. Taking his hundred pounds to one of the banks, he procured a note for that amount, and having again recourse to the process of cutting, actually obtained £200 on the two halves, with which he decamped, and has not yet been heard of."

**EXTRAORDINARY TAKE OF EELS.**—Last week, at Crowle, Lincolnshire, when some skaters were enjoying their exercise, a hole was broken in the ice. Shortly afterwards, a number of large eels rushed towards the aperture, for the purpose of fresh air. Several reaping-hooks were procured from a farm-house contiguous; with which, singular as it may appear, nearly forty stone were captured, the eels being of enormous size, many weighing several pounds.

**A JUVENILE MARRIAGE.**—On Tuesday last, a marriage was celebrated at Pullox Hill, between Mr Hill and Mrs Morris, widow. The bridal party was composed of six persons whose united ages amounted to 420 years, as under:—  
 Bridegroom...64 yrs. Acting father 77 }  
 Bride...62 Bridesmaid...70 } Tot a 420  
 Bride's father 92 Clerk...55 }  
 Giving an average of 70 years to each. The clerk is included, as he was part of the procession, and considered as one of the party. The marriage was kept very joyously by the young folks, and excited a good deal of interest.—*Ipswich Express*.

**SALE OF A WIFE.**—One of these disgraceful transactions which, happily, are of rare occurrence in Sheffield, took place in the Haymarket, on Tuesday last. About noon on the above day, a tall, ruffian-like character, accompanied by his spouse, and followed by a crowd of people, entered the ground in front of the Corn Exchange. The fellow, as if conscious of the illegality of his proceeding, hastily posted himself against the lamp pillar, the woman standing by his side, held by a halter. The pressure, jeering, and laughter of the crowd appeared to make the man a little uneasy in his situation; and after exposing an apparently questionable bargain, without bonnet, for a few seconds, he shouted, "Who'll gie ten shilling for a wifie?" "Oi will," replied a bystander; and the affair was concluded, the whole party making a speedy exit from the ground.—*Sheffield Independent*.

#### IRELAND.

**THE IRISH FRANCHISE BILL.**—The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* gives the following from its London correspondent:—

"I have learned that the heads of the bill, agreed upon in the Cabinet, have been transmitted to the Irish office, and that the draft of the bill is now in process of manufacture. According to the information that has reached me, the poor law rating is to form the basis of the right to vote in counties. The existing chattel qualification is to be retained, with some modifications as to the meaning of 'beneficial interest;' and, in this respect, the bill is to be a declaratory one. But along with that, a sort of Chandos clause is to be engrafted, conferring the right to vote upon tenants-at-will and from year to year. In England a tenant paying £50 a-year has a vote; but this high scale would be totally out of the question for Ireland. It is stated that £20 is the limit fixed upon. I need not tell you that the gravest objections exist against this species of qualification, which in England had thrown the representation of the counties into the hands of the landlords. However, I am not going to argue upon the point; and, no doubt, before many weeks, you will hear plenty of discussion on the subject. Whether or not they may have ground, the Irish conservative party here are much discontented with the proposed Franchise bill, which, they say, will operate seriously against them in several of the counties."

**JUDGMENT ON THE CONVICTED TRAVERSERS.**—The *Freeman's Journal* of Wednesday contains the following:—"It is currently rumoured, in well-informed circles, that the exposure of the proceedings in the late trial has induced the government to abandon all idea of demanding judgment on the verdict. That such would be the more prudent conclusion for the Premier to arrive at, must be admitted by all who have considered the proceedings from their commencement to their close. In parliament every man of legal knowledge, not personally bound up in the transaction, condemned the prosecution as unconstitutional, and the finding as creative of a new law."

**ADDRESS FROM MR O'CONNELL.**—Mr O'Connell has issued a new address "to the people of Ireland," from London; lecturing them on the folly and wickedness of some incendiary acts that have lately occurred in Carlow and elsewhere; and reiterating

his acknowledgments of English generosity, displayed in his reception. The following is the main portion of it:—

"Let us take especial care in future to distinguish between the people of England and the government of Britain. All that the wise and the good amongst the English people require, is to become properly informed of the oppressions, the poverty, the distress, the destitution of Ireland, in order to rouse them in our support. The wise and the good in England are with us. In short, we have an English support at present such as we never before experienced in the history of the connexion of the two countries."

"Let us, then, for ever distinguish between the English people and the English government. We have also obtained much assistance from Scotland. Let us, therefore, in future distinguish our friends amongst the people of Scotland and England on the one hand, and the English government on the other."

"But, alas! the popular voice in England and Scotland can little avail with that government. The parliament has gotten into the hands of class legislators, consisting of the monopolists and the sordid and selfish aristocracy of the country. Toryism, containing the most selfish principles of political doctrine, is rampant. The Reform bill is a nullity, and the power of legislation has gotten into the hands of the enemies of human rights and human freedom."

"Let there, however, be no despair. It is impossible that the people of England should not arouse to a sense of the degradation of being deprived of the effectual power of representation. It is impossible that they should long put up with the insult of being divided into two classes—the one being the master class, and enjoying franchises, votes, and representation; the other being a slave class, having neither franchise, vote, nor representation. This system of government cannot long continue."

"Besides, the period cannot be remote when the British government will require the aid of the Irish people—they shall have that assistance; but the Irish people—

"Shall have their own again."

"I am, fellow-countrymen,

"Your ever faithful and devoted servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

**THE O'CONNELL COMPENSATION FUND.**—The secretary of the O'Connell tribute has received half notes to the amount of £200 from an anonymous correspondent. In the letter which accompanies the contribution, the writer says, "A Protestant hopes that Mr O'Connell will not impute to religion the evils of bad government. Wretched instruments will be always found in every nation to execute its purposes. Mr O'Connell's mind must be conscious of its own worth, and be independent of this world and its petty concerns. The Creator of all good will know how to value the exertions of one who has done so much to enlighten and benefit his fellow-creatures."

**EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR RIBBONISM.**—A remarkable case arising out of this nefarious conspiracy was tried at the Meath assizes last week. A man named Lynch was indicted for ribbonism, the principal witness for the crown being an informer, who for three years acted as parishmaster and paymaster of the association. If there is any credit to be placed on the evidence of this miscreant, the horrible revelations disclosed are of a nature calculated to arouse the worst fears of any man who may, even inadvertently, render himself obnoxious to this system of Irish Thuggism. In the course of his direct examination "Paymaster Blake" (the informer) swore "that he had often issued money for assassinations!" and on his re-examination by Chief Justice Doherty he affirmed, "that any person joining the association can complain of such as are obnoxious to him, or supposed to be tyrannical, and can have them either ill-treated, beaten, or murdered!" The jury were discharged without agreeing to a verdict; but 11, it is stated, were for finding the prisoner guilty.

**THE LIMERICK TOWN COUNCIL.**—At a late extraordinary meeting, a vote of confidence in Mr O'Connell, and a memorial to her Majesty, requesting her to dismiss her present advisers, were agreed to by a large majority.

**NO COMPROMISE.**—The *Dublin Nation* of Saturday opens with an article, headed, "No Compromise," from which not alone the expectant whigs, but the waverers among the repealers, will see at a glance how futile is the hope that the agitator will be permitted with impunity to play the old game of fast and loose.—*Times*.

#### SCOTLAND.

It appears from the *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*, that the monument to be erected in memory of the Scottish martyrs of 1793-4, is at length to be proceeded with.

**ANTI-LEAGUE MEETINGS.**—The pro-corn-law folks of this district have made precious fools of themselves. Their mountain, which has been in labour for the last six weeks, has brought forth an exceedingly ridiculous mouse. Usually, the requisition for a public meeting is subscribed by only a small proportion of the parties who attend; but, in this instance, the tables have been completely turned. In Kincardineshire, as we have seen, four hundred and seventy requisitionists got up a meeting of sixteen; and, in Aberdeenshire, upwards of five thousand requisitionists brought together about one hundred, of whom fully one-half were either opposed to the object of the meeting, or indifferent spectators.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

**ADVICE TO DEBTORS.**—Remember to give strict orders that you will not be "at home" for some time—especially to any top-boots, or blue-bags, for you may find, after proposing to read your creditors' bills that day six months, that in the event of your endeavouring to make a motion in favour of Boulogne, the sheriff will walk in and divide the house with you.—*Punch's Almanack*.



## Literature.

*Letters on Missions.* By WILLIAM SWAN, late Missionary in Siberia. With an Introductory Preface by WILLIAM ORME. Second Edition. Snow. 1843.

THERE are certain peculiarities in the present aspect of missionary operations which render the re-publication of this little work especially seasonable. Whether the church can rise much higher in the scale of contribution till it have previously risen much higher in its appreciation of religion itself, is a question we sometimes put to ourselves with much interest. Whatever, therefore, tends to make the missionary foundations more deep and broad must be of incalculable service. These letters are calculated to do this. The chapters on the choice of a missionary life—on missionary qualifications—on low views of the missionary office—on apathy to the claims of the heathen world—on the influence of success in missionary operations—on defects in the mode of advocating Christian missions—and on the causes of indifference to missionary exertions, are admirable, and many of them cannot be repeated too often. We will not undertake to say that we sympathise with all the opinions of the respected author. But his strictures deserve calm and reflective consideration; and we rejoice to see a book, which we read with interest on its first appearance, in its new and improved edition.

*A Voice from the Vintage.* By the Authoress of "The Women of England." pp. 80. Fisher, Son, and Co.

THOUGH we do not consider Mrs Ellis a great writer, yet the philanthropic spirit and useful tendency of her works should draw forth the gratitude of the thousands to whose moral and mental improvement they are especially devoted. With regard to her present work, we cannot but grant our meed of praise for her laudable endeavours to reform what by so many is considered the greatest of moral evils. By its reduction in price, her book is brought within the reach of all classes; and, to the advocates of total abstinence, must be particularly welcome. In fidelity to the cause it is bold and unshrinking—in argument impressive, often eloquent; and it is in every way calculated to reflect great credit upon the head and heart of the gifted writer.

*Piety and Intellect Relatively Estimated.* Addressed to those who, from Profession or Predilection, are engaged in Study, and also designed and accommodated for all Readers in the Community. By HENRY EDWARDS, Ph.D. Second Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

DR EDWARDS has here collected and set forth many most important truths, the reception of which cannot fail to exert the most beneficial influence on man's character and destiny. Books have been largely ransacked for illustrations and quotations. To many readers the volume will prove an acceptable present, though not, we think, to the class for which it has been primarily designed. The work is meagre in thought, redundant in diction, and pompous and declamatory in style.

*Ayton Priory; or the Restored Monastery.* By the Rev. JOHN MASON NEALE, B.A. Deightons and Rivington. 1843.

WE know not whether this work be the production of the celebrated author of "Songs and Ballads for the People"—we only know that it is equally sensible and true. In reading it we have been speculating as to the maximum amount of common sense consistent with the lowest range of Puseyism. We would give the answer, but that we have not learned enough of decimals to express so infinitesimal a quotient. "The following tale," says Mr Neale, "is intended, to set forth the advantages, and all but necessity, of the re-introduction of monasteries!" We can conceive of no more suitable honour for the author of so notable an expedient, than that of regius professor in the university of Laputa, he having taken degrees already in the art of "extracting sunbeams from cucumbers."

It will grieve dissenters and Wesleyans (those of the New Connexion in particular) to know that they fall again under Mr Neale's displeasure. One thing may, however, comfort them, that, energetic as are the blows, the arm is not that of a Hercules. We heartily wish that they may never feel (even in self-reproach for allowing a hierarchy composed of such members to overmaster them so easily) an infliction more severe. We recommend the work as a Christmas present to the young. It will bind up admirably with "Goody Twoshoes," or "Jack the Giant Killer."

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *New Tracts for the Times*, Nos 1 and 2.
2. *A Wreath from the Tomb*.
3. *Sacred Biography*. By Rev. W. SMITH, M.A.
4. *O'Connellism and Democracy*.
5. *Principles of Education practically considered*. By M. A. STODART.
6. *Appeal to the Hopeful Hearer*. By Rev. HENRY EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.D.
7. *Responsibility*. By W. INNES.
8. *The Labour Question in its Religious Aspect*. By G. BIRD.
9. *An Examination of the Opinions and Practices of the Plymouth Brethren*. By C. T. RUST.
10. *Margaret, or the Pearl*. By the Rev. C. B. TAYLER, M.A.
11. *Prophetic Almanack*.
12. *Old England*. Part IV. By CHARLES KNIGHT.
13. *The Pictorial Sunday Book*. Part III. By CHARLES KNIGHT.
14. *Handel's Messiah*. Purday.
15. *Western Africa*. By D. J. EAST.
16. *Pastoral Counsels*. By DAVID RUSSELL.
17. *The Revival of Religion*. By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D.
18. *Local Courts*. By B. BOOTHBY, Esq.

## Religious Intelligence.

LINDFIELD, SUSSEX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28th, a public meeting was held in the independent chapel at this place, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. Mr J. E. Judson in the chair. Several neighbouring ministers were present to assist in the services, and Messrs Gill and Powell, who are shortly to leave this country as missionaries to the South Seas, very ably advocated the claims of the

society. The chapel was crowded; and by liberal contributions the audience manifested its sympathy for the great cause of missions.

NEW BROAD STREET CHAPEL.—Mr George Wilkins, of Rendham, Suffolk, has accepted an invitation from the church at New Broad street, lately under the pastoral care of Mr Harry, and we understand will enter on his ministerial labours on the 24th of the present month.

The Sunday-school children and young people of the Independent denomination have collected more than £4,000, for the purchase of the ship required by the London Missionary Society, to go to the South Seas.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO MR ROWLAND HILL.—We give the list, as it at present stands, of the noblemen and gentlemen who have undertaken to act on the committee for the national testimonial to Rowland Hill. As soon as the committee meets, it will no doubt pass resolutions as to Mr Hill's claim to public gratitude, and the plans proper to be adopted, and appoint a sub-committee and officers, who will at once organise a system of action, and bring it into practical operation. The names of the committee are—the Right Hon. Viscount Howick, M.P., the Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth, the Lord Bishop of St David's, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Bart, M.P., R. Wallace, Esq., M.P., R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., Dr Bowring, M.P., Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P., John Bright, Esq., M.P., Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., William Ord, Esq., M.P., John Ashton Yates, Esq., George Moffatt, Esq., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., John Travers, Esq., Samuel Jones Lloyd, Esq., Dr W. C. Taylor, Dr Arnott, M.D., Henry Abraham, Esq., Rev. Thos. Hincks, W. D. Watson, Esq., A. Fry, Esq., Captain Liot, Charles F. Tagart, Esq., Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S. Provisional Secretary.—*Inquirer*.

HEIGHT OF CLOUDS.—Owing to its rarefaction, the air beyond a certain height is incapable of sustaining clouds. The principal masses of clouds are contained in the air at a height between 4,500 and 7,500 feet, the average being rather more than a mile.

A railway to the moon will no longer be considered a joke; for we read in the last Jamaica papers that a bill was in progress before the House of Assembly there for "a railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, and from thence to the Angels."

## BIRTHS.

Feb. 28, Mrs ROBERTS, wife of Mr Joseph Roberts, London house, Aberystwith, of a daughter.

March 2, the wife of Mr S. B. PUGH, draper, Waltham abbey, of a daughter.

March 3, at Gibson square, Islington, the wife of Mr CHARLES FOX VARDY, A.M., minister of the gospel, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Feb. 15, at Carr's Lane chapel, Birmingham, Mr GEORGE ABROTT, of Redditch, to Miss ANN BOWER, of Birmingham.

Feb. 18, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by the pastor, Mr R. Knill, Mr WILLIAM BEAMS, many years gardener to the late Mr Rowland Hill, to Mrs ANN GEORGE, both of the same town.

Feb. 26, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by Mr R. Knill, SAMUEL GEORGE, to HANNAH YOUNG, both of the same place.

Feb. 26, at the independent chapel, Yeovil, by Mr E. James, pastor, W. TITCHING, to ANN ARNOLD, both of Yeovil.

Feb. 28, at Bond street meeting house, Birmingham, by Mr Thomas Morgan, the pastor, Mr THOMAS HILL, of Ludgate Hill, to ANN CHURCH, relict of the late Mr Church, of Great Charles street, both of that town.

March 1, at Cannon street meeting house, Birmingham, by Mr George Cheadle, Mr J. S. CHEATLE (son of Mr G. Cheadle), to Miss JANE MUGGLETON, both of that town.

March 1, in the independent chapel, Guilford, by Mr S. Percy, pastor, Mr JOHN LOGAN, to Miss AGNES CURRANS, both of Guilford.

March 2, at the independent chapel, Lindfield, Sussex, by Mr J. E. Judson, pastor, Mr GEORGE HOADLEY, of Horstead Keydes, to Miss SUSANNA WARNER, of Flething.

March 2, in the independent chapel, by Mr R. Jessop, pastor, Rothwell, Northamptonshire, Mr HENRY LEWIS, to Miss MARIA HARRIS, of Thorp-under-Wood, near Rothwell.

March 2, at Paddington chapel, London, by Mr Underwood, Mr S. RUSSELL, to Miss WINIFRED HIBBLEWHITE.

## DEATHS.

Feb. 18, in his fifty-third year, Mr JOHN JONES, for upwards of twenty years baptist minister at Blakeney, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 22, at Hasted, aged 19, after a long affliction, JOHN, eldest son of Mr SHERRING.

Feb. 23, at his seat, Featherstone castle, Northumberland, in the 77th year of his age, Lord WALLACE. His lordship dying without issue, the title becomes extinct.

Feb. 23, at Walthamstow, JAMES HALL, Esq., in the 89th year of his age, universally respected, and as deservedly beloved. In his integrity he was unimpeachable; in his benevolence, unostentatious; and in manners, courteous and unassuming. His end was calm and peaceful.

Feb. 24, at Brighton, greatly respected, GEORGE THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., late of Kentish Town, in the 35th year of his age.

Feb. 25, aged 80, Mr JONAS PRIESTLY, cloth manufacturer, Birstal. He was nephew of the late Dr Priestly; but as a good proof that he had not to experience the same amount of vicissitude as his celebrated uncle, he was born, baptised, and died, in the same room. He has left behind him a brother in his 85th year, and a sister in her 83rd.

Feb. 26, at Barnfield cottage, Kingsbridge, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of John NICHOLSON, Esq., banker, surviving just a fortnight the sudden removal of their beloved daughter Sophia Matilda.

Feb. 27, SAMUEL OLDERSHAW, the only son of Mr John CHANNAN, baptist minister, Gloucestershire, aged 6 months.

Feb. 29, at his house in Park road, Regent's park, aged 63, Mr Sergeant BOMPAS. He was much respected in the profession and possessed for years a very good practice.

## Trade and Commerce.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, March 1.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV, cap. 83:—

The Particular Baptist chapel, Swaffham, Norfolk.  
The Wesleyan chapel, Darlington, Durham.  
The Trinity chapel, Llanboidy, Carmarthen.  
The Myrtle Street chapel, Liverpool.

## BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

ASTON, WILLIAM, Toll End and Coseley, iron works, Staffordshire, iron masters.

POPPELTON, CHARLES, York, linen manufacturer.

WHITE, THOMAS, 284, Regent street, laceman.

## BANKRUPTcies.

BATTY, WILLIAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, currier, March 14, April 22: solicitors, Messrs Hicks and Co., Gray's inn, London, and Messrs Galloway and Bell, Hull.

CRANEIS, ROBERT JOSIAH, Maldon, Essex, butcher, March 8, April 12: solicitors, Messrs Tison and Squance, 29, Coleman street, and Mr Digby, Maldon.

GENT, ROBERT, Hulme, Manchester, traveler, March 13, April 22: solicitors, Messrs Chester and Co., Staple inn, London, and Mr J. Wilson, Manchester.

HELLEWELL, JAM. S. Salford, Lancashire, dyer, March 14, April 3: solicitors, Mr C. Cooper, Brown street, Manchester, and Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London.

JOHNSON, JOSHUA JOSEPH, formerly of Maze pond, but now of Lant street, Southwark, carpenter, March 14, April 16: solicitors, Messrs Hill and Matthews, St Mary Axe.

JONES, FRANCIS, late of Bristol, grocer, March 11, April 12: solicitor, Mr Perkins, Nicholas street.

LARK, JOHN, 11, Seymour street, Euston square, boot and shoe maker, March 8, April 12: solicitors, Messrs Davies and Cleobury, Warwick street, Golden square.

LOPPEZ, MELCHOR, late of Fenchurch street, afterwards of New London street, and now of Crutched-friars, wine merchant, March 14, April 16: solicitors, Messrs Baxendale and Co., Great Winchester street.

MURRAY, PETER, Thomas street, Manchester, traveling draper, March 13, April 10: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, London, and Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester.

WATKINSON, JAMES, otherwise JAMES BANKS, Maghull, Lancashire, saddler, March 11, April 3: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Co., Temple, London, and Messrs Brabner and Atkinson, Liverpool.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

WILSON, JAMES, Ardrossan, merchant, March 6, April 3.

## DIVIDENDS.

March 22, Harrison and Oliver, Tipton, Staffordshire, coal masters—March 26, H. and J. Slesinger, Catcaton street, City, warehousemen—March 26, Best, Crutched-friars, City, and of Greenwich, Kent, wine merchant—March 22, Hervey, Brick lane, Old street, St Luke's, iron founder—March 25, Davies, of Bristol, and of Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy, Monmouthshire, iron master—March 26, Crosbie, Sutton, Cheshire, tea dealer—March 26, Pierce, Liverpool, oil manufacturer.

## Tuesday, March 5th.

## BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

SOUTHGATE, HENRY, 22, Fleet street, city, auctioneer.  
WOOD, WILLIAM LAW, 117, Bishopsgate street within, city, export ironmonger.

## BANKRUPTcies.

BLAKE, NATHAN, 75, Edgware road, linen draper, March 18, and April 19: solicitors, Messrs Pain and Hatherly, 5, Great Marlborough street.

CHEESEMANN, WILLIAM, HODSON, JOHN, and OLIVER, WILLIAM, Brighton, chinamen, March 18, and April 19: solicitor, Mr Catlin, Ely place, Holborn.

COUCHMAN, CHARLES, 46, Edward square, Kensington, carpenter, March 14, and April 16: solicitor, Mr Atkinson, Carey street.

CRUMP, JOHN, Stanway, Gloucestershire, corn dealer, March 19, and April 16: solicitors, Mr Check, Evesham; Mr Thomas Dix, Bristol; and Mr Charles Bell, 8, Bedford row, London.

HAWKES, WILLIAM ROBERT, Brighton, common brewer, March 12, and April 12: solicitors, Messrs Rickards and Walker, 29, Lincoln's Inn fields.

HUGGINS, JOHN, 5, York place, High street, Portland town, and 8, Vernon place, Bagnidge wells road, poulterer, March 19, April 16: solicitors, Messrs C. W. and C. H. Lovell, 14, South square, Gray's inn.

JOSEPH, JAMES, late of Richmond, Surrey, but now of Peter's hill, London, clerk to the book keeper, March 12, April 17: solicitors, Mr R. Kirkman Lane, Argyll street, Regent street.

MOTTRAM, CHARLES MOORE, Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 18, April 19: solicitors, Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester; and Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside, London.

RIDGWAY, CHARLES JOSEPH, Little Cretton, Northamptonshire, innkeeper, March 3, April 17: solicitors, Mr Waller, King's row, Bedford row, London; and Mr Peel, Northampton.

TARVER, JAMES, Daventry, Northamptonshire, ironfounder, March 21, April 16: solicitors, Messrs Addiss and Guy, 10, Great Queen street.

TAYLOR, HENRY, Bilston, Staffordshire, victualer, March 12, April 12: solicitors, Messrs Manby and Hawkesford, Wolverhampton.

TUCK, EDMUND, 70, Haymarket, silversmith, March 19, April 18: solicitor, Mr Mawe, New Bridge street.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

SINCLAIR, PETER, Edinburgh, auctioneer; March 9, March 30.

## DIVIDENDS.

March 26, Courtenay, 42, Great Marlborough street, bookseller—March 26, Andrew, late of the Crown public-house, Lad lane, City, and now of 19, Guildford street east, Wilmington square, licensed victualler—March 26, Axmann and Christ, 4, Mark lane, City, foreign merchants—March 26, Read, King street, Covent garden, engraver—March 28, Maggs, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, upholsterer—March 28, Keep, 25, Northumberland street, Strand, tailor—March 28, Sharp and Clarke, Berners street, Marylebone, upholsterers—March 28, Mackintosh, Haymarket, army accoutrement maker—March 27, West, now or late of High street, Walworth, cheesemonger—March 27, Wills, 7, Osborne street, Whitechapel, ale merchant—March 27, Kennett, formerly of New Bond street, and now of Lincoln's Inn fields, tooth ache curer—March 26, Baines, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—March 30, Fretwell, Leeds, colonial merchant—March 29, Hunt, Kingston-upon-Hull, hosiery—March 29, Crowther, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, corn miller—March 29, Eyre, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, corn merchant—March 27, Taylor, Middlebrough, Yorkshire, coal fitter—March 28, Walker, New-castle-upon-Tyne, ship broker—March 26, Featherstonhaugh, late of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal fitter—March 27, Buchanan and Cunningham, Liverpool, merchants—March 26, Bonford, late of Elmstone Hardwick, Gloucestershire, and of Cheltenham, hay dealer—March 27, James, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and of Birmingham, coal dealer—March 29, Beasley, Gadderby, Leicestershire, worsted spinner—March 29, Hadley, Walsall, Staffordshire, chemist—March 27, Fulford, Birmingham, draper.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

A firm market has existed for the public securities during the past week, the apprehensions on the subject of the capture of Tahiti, by the French admiral, being entirely dissipated. The extent of business done was not large, or the fluctuations in prices very extensive. The arrangement of the consol account has taken place, but the differences were liquidated without any apparent difficulty. The government brokers have kept up their purchase at about £20,000 on the several regular transfer days.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ditto for Account	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 per cent. Reduced	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
3½ per cent. Reduced	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
New 3½ per cent.	102½	102½	102½	101½	102½	102½
Long Annuities	12½	12½	12½	—	12½	12½
Bank Stock	195½	195½	195½	—	194½	—
India Stock	—	—	279	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	70pm	69pm	70pm	69pm	69pm	69pm
India Bonds	88pm	—	86pm	86pm	86pm	86pm

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	24½
Belgian	105½	Peruvian	20½
Brazilian	80½	Portuguese 5 per cent.	75½
Buenos Ayres	36	Ditto 3 per cent.	46½
Columbian	14½	Russian	—
Danish	87½	Spanish Active	25
Dutch 2½ per cent.	54½	Ditto Passive	54
Ditto 5 per cent.	101½	Ditto Deferred	14



## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	57	London and Brighton	43 3/4
Birmingham & Gloucester	74	London & Croydon	16 1/2
Blackwall	6	London and Greenwich	5
Bristol and Exeter	69	Ditto New	—
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Manchester & Birm.	—
Eastern Counties	10 1/2	Manchester and Leeds	110
Edinburgh and Glasgow	—	Midland Counties	88
Great North of England	—	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great Western	108 1/2	North Midland	90
Ditto Half	79	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifths	—	South Eastern and Dover	35
London and Birmingham	233	South Western	76 1/2
Ditto Quarter Shares	—	Ditto New	—

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, March 4.

The supply of English wheat from Kent was pretty liberal this morning, but short from Essex and other places. It was taken off readily at last Monday's prices.

The quantity of barley offering was more than equal to the demand, and an abatement of 1s. to 2s. per qr had to be submitted to. Beans and peas were in fair request, and quite as dear as on Monday last.

Oats moved off tardily at previous rates.

Wheat, Red New	50 to 57	Malt, Ordinary	42 to 58
Fine	59 to 64	Pale	54 to 67
White	50 to 62	Rye	30 to 33
Fine	63 to 68	Peas, Hog	28 to 33
Flour, per sack	39 to 52	Maple	29 to 33
Barley	27 to 32	Boilers	31 to 34
Malting	32 to 37	Beans, Ticks	26 to 38
Beans, Pigeon	30 to 36	Wheat	18s. 0d.
Harrow	27 to 28	Barley	5 0
Oats, Feed	18 to 22	Oats	7 0
Fine	22 to 24	Rye	10 6
Poland	20 to 23	Beans	11 6
Potato	22 to 26	Peas	10 6
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE	
MARCH 1.		SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	55s. 1d.	Wheat	52s. 11d.
Barley	33 7	Barley	33 5
Oats	19 7	Oats	19 2
Rye	32 10	Rye	32 7
Beans	30 4	Beans	29 11
Peas	31 2	Peas	30 9

## SEEDS.

Except in canaryseed and tares little was doing. The rough weather and excessive rains have much delayed the sowing season, and depressed the cloverseed market. A few sales of red seed have been made at lower rates, but the holders generally await the usual demand, and prices remain nominally as before. White seed is firm, but trefail keeps dull.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt
English, sowing	50s. to 60s.	English, red	70s. to 80s.
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	38 to 41	Flemish, pale	54 to 76
Medit. & Odessa	38 to 41	Ditto, fine	70 to 115
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	63 to 68
Large	—	Ditto, fine	70 to 122
Canary, new	55 to 57	Old Hamb., red	42 to 54
Extra	—	Ditto, fine	70 to 115
Caraway, old	—	French, red	50 to 68
New	57 to 62	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	15 to 20
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	12 to 18	English, new	25s. to 26s.
White	10 to 12	Linseed cakes	—
Trefail	25 to 34	English	9s. 10s. to 10s. 0s.
Old	14 to 28	Foreign	5s. to 6s. 1s.
Tares, new	4 to 4 6	Rapeseed cakes	5s. 5s. to 5s. 1s.

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, March 4.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1695 firkins butter and 4678 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 1731 casks butter. The demand for butter during last week was limited; fine, which is very scarce, commands a free sale, but inferior and stale moves slowly. The demand for bacon was good, particularly for choice mild cured parcels. Prices current—singed sides, 38s. to 41s.; bale middles, 36s. to 38s.; tierces, 35s. to 38s. per cwt, landed and on board. Lard has been sold—bladders at 48s. to 57s., and kegs at 48s. to 50s. per cwt, according to quality. Hams not in free request, but steady in price.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 4.

We had on sale in to-day's market a very limited supply of beasts, even the time of year considered; yet its general quality was good. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the beef trade was comparatively steady. The prime Scots found buyers, at an advance in the currencies obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. All other breeds supported their previous value in every instance, and at which a good clearance was effected. We are glad to be enabled to state that both the beasts and sheep were received in good condition. The numbers of sheep were again scanty, on account of which the mutton trade was steady, and last week's quotations were supported. Calves were in short supply and sluggish demand, at barely late rates. The pork trade was comparatively steady, and full prices were obtained by the salesmen. During the past week 30 oxen have been imported from Spain, and 10 from Hamburg.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs.
Friday 297	2,350	124	280
Monday 2,115	22,610	50	358

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 4.

Inferior Beef	2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do	2 6 to 2 8	Mid. ditto	2 10 to 3 2
Prime large	2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto	3 4 to 3 8
Prime small	2 6 to 3 6	Veal	3 6 to 4 8
Large Pork	2 6 to 3 4	Small Pork	3 6 to 4 2

## POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, March 4.

There has been considerable firmness in the prices during the past week, and the best samples have gone off readily. Other qualities have been more in request. The supply was limited.

## HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 4.

The market is not animated, but prices are at about the previous range.

## WOOL.

During the present week sales of combing wools have been smaller than of late, and prices are stationary. The consumption still continues undiminished. There is a steady business doing in short wools at firm prices. The demand for laid Highland, white Highland, and both good crossed and Cheviot wool, continues good.

## COTTON.

No new feature was apparent in the business of the past week. The market, though quiet, fully maintained its previous position; the trade purchased moderately, and a fair quantity of cotton was taken on speculation. Speculators bought 8000 American and 1500 Surat; and the entire sales consisted of 31,370 bales: viz., 25,630 American, 1370 Brazil, 350 Egyptian, 330 West India, &c., and 3700 East India, &c.

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, March 2.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	55s. to 60s.	New Clover Hay	65s. to 100s.
New ditto	—	Old ditto	—
Useful Old ditto	65 to 70	Oat Straw	26 to 30
Fine Upland ditto	72 to 76	Wheat Straw	28 to 38

## COAL EXCHANGE, March 4.

Stewart's, 19s. 9d.; Hetton's, 19s. 9d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 19s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 33.

## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

TEA.—7,400 packages were offered in auction. The trade bought freely, and 4,000 packages were sold at very firm rates.

COFFEE.—3,000 bags East India sold in auction at rather lower rates. Singapore Java, good ordinary pale, fetched 38s. to 38s. 6d. Fine ordinary mixed pale Batavia, 42s. to 44s. There is still a good demand for foreign coffees.

SUGAR.—The British plantation market was very quiet, and only a few small parcels were sold. The refined market was likewise inactive, standard lumps fetching 78s. 6d. to 79s., and brown grocery 77s. to 77s. 6d. Best bonded crushed are 26s. 6d. per cwt buyers. 5,000 bags Mauritius sold in auction at a decline of 1s. per cwt.

## Advertisements.

## METROPOLITAN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE SIXTH MONTHLY MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the KING'S HEAD TAVERN, POULTRY, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 12th inst., at Eight o'clock.

"The DUTY of DISSENTERS in relation to the ESTABLISHMENT," reprinted from the *Eclectic Review*, is now ready, and may be obtained at the Depository at Mr. USWIN'S, 31, Bucklersbury, and of all booksellers. Price 2d. each, or 12s. per hundred.

## DEATH BY SHIPWRECK OF THE REV. JOHN SMITH, LATE MISSIONARY AT MADRAS.

THIS mournful event, which has already been communicated to the Christian public through the medium of the *Missionary Magazine*, has produced a deep feeling of sorrow among all who were acquainted with the character and labours of this devoted servant of God.

Mr. Smith was well known throughout Peninsular India, as a devoted and laborious missionary, where he laboured diligently both in English and Tamil, for upwards of eleven years.

In the prosecution of his missionary duties, he embarked at Vizagapatam for Madras, in the ship *Favourite*, on the 15th of May last; shortly afterwards a tremendous gale arose—the vessel has never since been heard of, and doubtless every person on board perished.

The deceased has left a widow and seven children—six wholly dependent—to mourn his loss; and having been unable, from his salary as a missionary, to make any provision for their support, they are now left to the care of that God who "is a Father to the fatherless and a Judge of the widows."

The Directors of the London Missionary Society will kindly render the bereaved family assistance from the "Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Missionaries;" but such is the number of claimants, that all the aid which can be expected from that limited source will be totally inadequate to the wants of Mrs. Smith and her little ones.

Several Ministers and Gentlemen, much attached to the departed Missionary, have therefore been induced to form themselves into a Committee to present this affecting case to the Christian public, and to seek the exercise of Christian liberality on its behalf. An appeal more affecting or more urgent has been seldom made to the sympathy and generosity of the Christian Church; and it is earnestly hoped that it will not be made in vain.

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Munster street	Thomas Thompson, No. 35
Newington Butts	William Moulds, 9, High street
New road	J. Arnold, corner Hampstead road
Oxford street	James Thompson, No. 381
Pimlico	James Watson, 1, Grosvenor row
Regent street	George Rich, Glass House street
Southwark	George Garrett, 54, Blackman street
Somers Town	Charles Temple, 62, Charlton street
Strand	John Short, No. 333
Ditto	E. D. Burton, 21, Pickett street
Tottenham court road	James Young, No. 108
Whitechapel	William Coates, 25, High street
Walworth	G. Potter, 10, Beckford row
Walworth road	William Garrett, 14, Bolingbroke row
Westminster	John Jones, 3, Rochester row
Ditto	James Watson, 7, Great Chapel street
Westminster road	Robert Shaw, 10, Gilbert buildings



## Literature.

*Letters on Missions.* By WILLIAM SWAN, late Missionary in Siberia. With an Introductory Preface by WILLIAM ORME. Second Edition. Snow. 1843.

THERE are certain peculiarities in the present aspect of missionary operations which render the re-publication of this little work especially seasonable. Whether the church can rise much higher in the scale of contribution till it have previously risen much higher in its appreciation of religion itself, is a question we sometimes put to ourselves with much interest. Whatever, therefore, tends to make the missionary foundations more deep and broad must be of incalculable service. These letters are calculated to do this. The chapters on the choice of a missionary life—on missionary qualifications—on low views of the missionary office—on apathy to the claims of the heathen world—on the influence of success in missionary operations—on defects in the mode of advocating Christian missions—and on the causes of indifference to missionary exertions, are admirable, and many of them cannot be repeated too often. We will not undertake to say that we sympathise with all the opinions of the respected author. But his strictures deserve calm and reflective consideration; and we rejoice to see a book, which we read with interest on its first appearance, in its new and improved edition.

*A Voice from the Vintage.* By the Authoress of "The Women of England." pp. 80. Fisher, Son, and Co.

THOUGH we do not consider Mrs Ellis a great writer, yet the philanthropic spirit and useful tendency of her works should draw forth the gratitude of the thousands to whose moral and mental improvement they are especially devoted. With regard to her present work, we cannot but grant our meed of praise for her laudable endeavours to reform what by so many is considered the greatest of moral evils. By its reduction in price, her book is brought within the reach of all classes; and, to the advocates of total abstinence, must be particularly welcome. In fidelity to the cause it is bold and unshrinking—in argument impressive, often eloquent; and it is in every way calculated to reflect great credit upon the head and heart of the gifted writer.

*Piety and Intellect Relatively Estimated.* Addressed to those who, from Profession or Predilection, are engaged in Study, and also designed and accommodated for all Readers in the Community. By HENRY EDWARDS, Ph.D. Second Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

DR EDWARDS has here collected and set forth many most important truths, the reception of which cannot fail to exert the most beneficial influence on man's character and destiny. Books have been largely ransacked for illustrations and quotations. To many readers the volume will prove an acceptable present, though not, we think, to the class for which it has been primarily designed. The work is meagre in thought, redundant in diction, and pompous and declamatory in style.

*Ayton Priory; or the Restored Monastery.* By the Rev. JOHN MASON NEALE, B.A. Deightons and Rivington. 1843.

WE know not whether this work be the production of the celebrated author of "Songs and Ballads for the People"—we only know that it is equally sensible and true. In reading it we have been speculating as to the maximum amount of common sense consistent with the lowest range of Puseyism. We would give the answer, but that we have not learned enough of decimals to express so infinitesimal a quotient. "The following tale," says Mr Neale, "is intended... to set forth the advantages, and all but necessity, of the re-introduction of monasteries!" We can conceive of no more suitable honour for the author of so notable an expedient, than that of regius professor in the university of Laputa, he having taken degrees already in the art of "extracting sunbeams from cucumbers."

It will grieve dissenters and Wesleyans (those of the New Connexion in particular) to know that they fall again under Mr Neale's displeasure. One thing may, however, comfort them, that, energetic as are the blows, the arm is not that of a Hercules. We heartily wish that they may never feel (even in self-reproach for allowing a hierarchy composed of such members to overmaster them so easily) an infliction more severe. We recommend the work as a Christmas present to the young. It will bind up admirably with "Goody Twoshoes," or "Jack the Giant Killer."

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *New Tracts for the Times*, Nos 1 and 2.
2. *A Wreath from the Tomb*.
3. *Sacred Biography*, By Rev. W. SMITH, M.A.
4. *O'Connellism and Democracy*.
5. *Principles of Education practically considered*. By M. A. STODART.
6. *Appeal to the Hopeful Hearer*. By Rev. HENRY EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.D.
7. *Responsibility*. By W. INNES.
8. *The Labour Question in its Religious Aspect*. By G. BIRD.
9. *An Examination of the Opinions and Practices of the Plymouth Brethren*. By C. T. RUST.
10. *Margaret, or the Pearl*. By the Rev. C. B. TAYLER, M.A.
11. *Prophetic Almanack*.
12. *Old England*. Part IV. By CHARLES KNIGHT.
13. *The Pictorial Sunday Book*. Part III. By CHARLES KNIGHT.
14. *Handel's Messiah*. Purday.
15. *Western Africa*. By D. J. EAST.
16. *Pastoral Counsels*. By DAVID RUSSELL.
17. *The Revival of Religion*. By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D.
18. *Local Courts*. By B. BOOTHBY, Esq.

## Religious Intelligence.

LINDFIELD, SUSSEX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28th, a public meeting was held in the independent chapel at this place, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. Mr J. E. Judson in the chair. Several neighbouring ministers were present to assist in the services, and Messrs Gill and Powell, who are shortly to leave this country as missionaries to the South Seas, very ably advocated the claims of the

society. The chapel was crowded; and by liberal contributions the audience manifested its sympathy for the great cause of missions.

NEW BROAD STREET CHAPEL.—Mr George Wilkins, of Rendham, Suffolk, has accepted an invitation from the church at New Broad street, lately under the pastoral care of Mr Harry, and we understand will enter on his ministerial labours on the 24th of the present month.

The Sunday-school children and young people of the Independent denomination have collected more than £4,000, for the purchase of the ship required by the London Missionary Society, to go to the South Seas.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO MR ROWLAND HILL.—We give the list, as it at present stands, of the noblemen and gentlemen who have undertaken to act on the committee for the national testimonial to Rowland Hill. As soon as the committee meets, it will no doubt pass resolutions as to Mr Hill's claim to public gratitude, and the plans proper to be adopted, and appoint a sub-committee and officers, who will at once organise a system of action, and bring it into practical operation. The names of the committee are—the Right Hon. Viscount Howick, M.P., the Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth, the Lord Bishop of St David's, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Bart, M.P., R. Wallace, Esq., M.P., R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., Dr Bowring, M.P., Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P., John Bright, Esq., M.P., Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., William Ord, Esq., M.P., John Ashton Yates, Esq., George Moffatt, Esq., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., John Travers, Esq., Samuel Jones Lloyd, Esq., Dr W. C. Taylor, Dr Arnott, M.D., Henry Abraham, Esq., Rev. Thos. Hincks, W. D. Watson, Esq., A. Fry, Esq., Captain Liot, Charles F. Tagart, Esq., Rev. W. Hincks, F.L.S. Provisional Secretary.—*Inquirer*.

HEIGHT OF CLOUDS.—Owing to its rarefaction, the air beyond a certain height is incapable of sustaining clouds. The principal masses of clouds are contained in the air at a height between 4,500 and 7,500 feet, the average being rather more than a mile.

A railway to the moon will no longer be considered a joke; for we read in the last Jamaica papers that a bill was in progress before the House of Assembly there for "a railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, and from thence to the Angels."

## BIRTHS.

Feb. 28, Mrs ROBERTS, wife of Mr Joseph Roberts, London house, Aberystwith, of a daughter.

March 2, the wife of Mr S. B. PUGH, draper, Waltham abbey, of a daughter.

March 3, at Gibson square, Islington, the wife of Mr CHARLES FOX VARDY, A.M., minister of the gospel, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

Feb. 15, at Carr's Lane chapel, Birmingham, Mr GEORGE ABBOTT, of Redditch, to Miss ANN BOWER, of Birmingham.

Feb. 18, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by the pastor, Mr R. Knill, Mr WILLIAM BERAMS, many years gardener to the late Mr Rowland Hill, to Mrs ANN GEORGE, both of the same town.

Feb. 26, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by Mr R. Knill, SAMUEL GEORGE, to HANNAH YOUNG, both of the same place.

Feb. 26, at the independent chapel, Yeovil, by Mr E. James, pastor, W. TITCHING, to ANN ARNOLD, both of Yeovil.

Feb. 28, at Bond street meeting house, Birmingham, by Mr Thomas Morgan, the pastor, Mr THOMAS HILL, of Ludgate Hill, to ANN CHURCH, relict of the late Mr Church, of Great Charles street, both of that town.

March 1, at Cannon street meeting house, Birmingham, by Mr George Cheate, Mr J. S. CHEATE (son of Mr G. Cheate), to Miss JANE MUGGLETON, both of that town.

March 1, in the independent chapel, Guilford, by Mr S. Percy, pastor, Mr JOHN LOGAN, to Miss AGNES CURRAN, both of Guilford.

March 2, at the independent chapel, Lindfield, Sussex, by Mr J. E. Judson, pastor, Mr GEORGE HOADLEY, of Horstead Keynes, to Miss SUSANNA WARNER, of Fletching.

March 2, in the independent chapel, by Mr R. Jessop, pastor, Rothwell, Northamptonshire, Mr HENRY LEWIS, to Miss MARIA HARRIS, of Thorp-under-Wood, near Rothwell.

March 2, at Paddington chapel, London, by Mr Underwood, Mr S. RUSSELL, to Miss WINIFRED HIBBLEWHITE.

## DEATHS.

Feb. 18, in his fifty-third year, Mr JOHN JONES, for upwards of twenty years baptist minister at Blakeney, Gloucestershire.

Feb. 22, at Haldst, aged 19, after a long affliction, JOHN, eldest son of Mr SHERRING.

Feb. 23, at his seat, Featherstone castle, Northumberland, in the 77th year of his age, Lord WALLACE. His lordship dying without issue, the title becomes extinct.

Feb. 23, at Walthamstow, JAMES HALL, Esq., in the 89th year of his age, universally respected, and as deservedly beloved.

In his integrity he was unimpeachable; in his benevolence, unostentatious; and in manners, courteous and unassuming. His end was calm and peaceful.

Feb. 24, at Brighton, greatly respected, GEORGE THOMAS SPALDING, Esq., late of Kentish Town, in the 35th year of his age.

Feb. 25, aged 80, Mr JONAS PRIESTLY, cloth manufacturer, Birstal. He was nephew of the late Dr Priestly; but as a good proof that he had not to experience the same amount of vicissitude as his celebrated uncle, he was born, baptised, and died, in the same room. He has left behind him a brother in his 85th year, and a sister in her 83rd.

Feb. 26, at Barnfield cottage, Kingsbridge, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of John NICHOLSON, Esq., banker, surviving just a fortnight the sudden removal of their beloved daughter Sophia Matilda.

Feb. 27, SAMUEL OLDERSHAW, the only son of Mr John CHAPMAN, baptist minister, Gloucestershire, aged 6 months.

Feb. 29, at his house in Park road, Regent's park, aged 63, Mr Sergeant BOMPAS. He was much respected in the profession and possessed for years a very good practice.

## Trade and Commerce.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, March 1.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 85:—

The Particular Baptist chapel, Swaffham, Norfolk.

The Wesleyan chapel, Darlington, Durham.

The Trinity chapel, Llanboidy, Carmarthen.

The Myrtle Street chapel, Liverpool.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

ASTON, WILLIAM, Toll End and Coseley, iron works, Staffordshire, iron masters.

POFFLETON, CHARLES, York, linen manufacturer.

WHITE, THOMAS, 284, Regent street, laceman.

## BANKRUPTS.

BATTY, WILLIAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, currier, March 14, April 22: solicitors, Messrs Hicks and Co., Gray's inn, London, and Messrs Galloway and Bell, Hull.

CRANEIS, ROBERT JOSIAH, Maldon, Essex, butcher, March 8, April 12: solicitors, Messrs Tilson and Sqaunce, 29, Coleman street, and Mr Digby, Maldon.

GENT, ROBERT, Hulme, Manchester, traveler, March 13, April 22: solicitors, Messrs Chester and Co., Staple inn, London, and Mr J. Wilson, Manchester.

HELLEWELL, JAM. S. Salford, Lancashire, dyer, March 14, April 3: solicitors, Mr C. Cooper, Brown street, Manchester, and Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London.

JOHNSON, JOSHUA JOSEPH, formerly of Maze pond, but now of Lant street, Southwark, carpenter, March 14, April 16: solicitors, Messrs Hill and Matthews, St Mary Axe.

JONES, FRANCIS, late of Bristol, grocer, March 11, April 12: solicitor, Mr Perkins, Nicholas street.

LARK, JOHN, 11, Seymour street, Euston square, boot and shoe maker, March 8, April 12: solicitors, Messrs Davies and Cleobury, Warwick street, Golden square.

LOPEZ, MELCHOR, late of Fenchurch street, afterwards of New London street, and now of Crutched-friars, wine merchant, Mar. 14, April 16: solicitors, Messrs Baxendale and Co., Great Winchester street.

MURRAY, PETER, Thomas street, Manchester, traveling draper, March 13, April 10: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, London, and Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester.

WATKINSON, JAMES, otherwise JAMES BANKS, Maghull, Lancashire, saddler, March 11, April 3: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Co., Temple, London, and Messrs Brabner and Atkinson, Liverpool.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

WILSON, JAMES, Ardrossan, merchant, March 6, April 3.

## DIVIDENDS.

March 22, Harrison and Oliver, Tipton, Staffordshire, coal masters—March 26, H. and J. Slesinger, Cateaton street, City, warehousemen—March 26, Best, Crutched-friars, City, and of Greenwich, Kent, wine merchant—March 22, Hervey, Brick lane, Old street, St Luke's, iron founder—March 25, Davies, of Bristol, and of Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy, Monmouthshire, iron master—March 26, Crosbie, Sutton, Cheshire, tea dealer—March 26, Pierce, Liverpool, oil manufacturer.

## Tuesday, March 6th.

## BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

SOUTHGATE, HENRY, 22, Fleet street, city, auctioneer.

WOOD, WILLIAM LAW, 117, Bishopsgate street within, city, export ironmonger.

## BANKRUPTS.

BLAKE, NATHAN, 75, Edgware road, linen draper, March 18, and April 19: solicitors, Messrs Pain and Hatherly, 5, Great Marlborough street.

CHEERSEMAN, WILLIAM, HOBSON, JOHN, and OLIVER, WILLIAM, Brighton, chinamen, March 18, and April 19: solicitor, Mr Cartlin, Ely place, Holborn.

COUCHMAN, CHARLES, 46, Edward square, Kensington, carpenter, March 14, and April 16: solicitor, Mr Atkinson, Carey street.

CRUMP, JOHN, Stanway, Gloucestershire, corn dealer, March 19, and April 16: solicitors, Mr Check, Evesham; Mr Thomas Dix, Bristol; and Mr Charles Bell, 8, Bedford row, London.

HAWKES, WILLIAM ROBERT, Brighton, common brewer, March 12, and April 12: solicitors, Messrs Rickards and Walker, 29, Lincoln's Inn fields.

HUGGINS, JOHN, 5, York place, High street, Portland town, and 8, Vernon place, Bagnidge wells road, poultryer, March 19, April 16: solicitors, Messrs C. W. and C. H. Lovell, 14, South square, Gray's inn.

JOSEPH, JAMES, late of Richmond, Surrey, but now of Peter's hill, London, clerk to the book keeper, March 12, April 17: solicitors, Mr R. Kirkman Lane, Argyl street, Regent street.

MOTTRAM, CHARLES MOORE, Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 18, April 19: solicitors, Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester; and Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside, London.

RIDGWAY, CHARLES JOSEPH, Little Creaeton, Northamptonshire, innkeeper, March 3, April 17: solicitors, Mr Weller, King's row, Bedford row, London; and Mr Peel, Northampton.

TARVER, JAMES, Daventry, Northamptonshire, ironfounder, March 21, April 16: solicitors, Messrs Addis and Guy, 10, Great Queen street.

TAYLOR, HENRY, Bilston, Staffordshire, victualer, March 12, April 12: solicitors, Messrs Manby and Hawkesford, Wolverhampton.

TUCK, EDMUND, 70, Haymarket, silversmith, March 19, April 18: solicitor, Mr Mawe, New Bridge street.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

SINCLAIR, PETER, Edinburgh, auctioneer; March 9, March 30.

## DIVIDENDS.

March 26, Courtenay, 42, Great Marlborough street, book-seller—March 26, Andrew, late of the Crown public-house, Lad lane, City, and now of 19, Guildford street east, Wilmington square, licensed victualer—March 26, Axmann and Christ, 4, Mark lane, City, foreign merchants—March 26, Read, King street, Covent garden, engraver—March 28, Maggs, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, upholsterer—March 28, Keep, 25, Northumberland street, Strand, tailor—March 28, Sharp and Clarke, Berners street, Marylebone, upholsterers—March 28, Mackintosh, Haymarket, army accoutrement maker—March 27, West, now or late of High street, Walworth, cheesemonger—March 27, Wills, 7, Osborne street, Whitechapel, ale merchant—March 27, Kennett, formerly of New Bond street, and now of Lincoln's Inn fields, tooth ache curer—March 26, Baines, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—March 30, Fretwell, Leeds, colonial merchant—March 29, Hunt, Kingston-upon-Hull, hosier—March 29, Crowther, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, corn miller—March 29, Eyre, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, corn merchant—March 27, Taylor, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, coal filter—March 28, Walker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker—March 26, Featherstonhaugh, late of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal filter—March 27, Buchanan and Cunningham, Liverpool, merchants—March 26, Bomford, late of Elmstone Hardwick, Gloucestershire, and of Cheltenham, hay dealer—March 27, James, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and of Birmingham, coal dealer—March 29, Beasley, Gaddesby, Leicestershire, worsted spinner—March 29, Hadley, Walsall, Staffordshire, chemist—March 27, Fulford, Birmingham, draper.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

A firm market has existed for the public securities during the past week, the apprehensions on the subject of the capture of Tahiti, by the French admiral, being entirely dissipated. The extent of business done was not large, or the fluctuations in prices very extensive. The arrangement of the consol account has taken place, but the differences were liquidated without any apparent difficulty. The government brokers have kept up their purchase at about £20,000 on the several regular transfer days.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ditto for Account	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 per cent. Reduced	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
3½ per cent. Reduced	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
New 3½ per cent.	102½	102½	102½	101	102½	102½
Long Annuities	12½	12½	12½	—	12½	12½
Bank Stock	195½	195½	195½	—	194½	—
India Stock	—	—	—	279	—	—
Exchequer Bills	70pm	68pm	70pm	69pm	69pm	69pm
India Bonds	88pm	—	86pm	86pm	86pm	88pm

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	24½
Belgian	105½	Peruvian	30½
Brazilian	80½	Portuguese 5 per cent	75½
Buenos Ayres	36	Ditto 3 per cent	46½
Columbian	14½	Russian	—
Danish	87½	Spanish Active	25
Dutch 2½ per cent	54½	Ditto Passive	54
Ditto 5 per cent	101½	Ditto Deferred	14



## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	57	London and Brighton	433
Birmingham & Gloucester	74	London & Croydon	164
Blackwall	6	London and Greenwich	5
Bristol and Exeter	69	Ditto New	—
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Manchester & Birm.	—
Eastern Counties	102	Manchester and Leeds	110
Edinburgh and Glasgow	—	Midland Counties	88
Great North of England	—	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great Western	108	North Midland	90
Ditto Half	79	Ditto New	—
Ditto Fifth	—	South Eastern and Dover	35
London and Birmingham	233	South Western	76
Ditto Quarter Shares	—	Ditto New	—

## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, March 4.

The supply of English wheat from Kent was pretty liberal this morning, but short from Essex and other places. It was taken off readily at last Monday's prices.

The quantity of barley offering was more than equal to the demand, and an abatement of 1s. to 2s. per qr had to be submitted to. Beans and peas were in fair request, and quite as dear as on Monday last.

Oats moved off tardily at previous rates.

Wheat, Red New	50 to 57	Malt, Ordinary	42 to 58
Fine	59 to 64	Pale	54 to 63
White	50 to 62	Rye	30 to 37
Fine	63 to 68	Peas, Hog	28 to 33
Flour, per sack	37 to 32	Maple	29 to 33
Barley	27 to 32	Boilers	31 to 38
Malting	32 to 37	Beans, Ticks	26 to 34
Beans, Pigeon	30 to 36	Wheat	18s. 0d.
Harrow	27 to 28	Barley	5 0
Oats, Feed	18 to 22	Oats	7 0
Fine	22 to 24	Rye	10 6
Poland	20 to 23	Beans	11 6
Potato	22 to 26	Peas	10 6
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 1.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	55s. 1d.	Wheat	52s. 11d.
Barley	33 7	Barley	33 5
Oats	19 7	Oats	19 2
Rye	32 10	Rye	32 7
Beans	30 4	Beans	29 11
Peas	31 2	Peas	30 9

## SEEDS.

Except in canaryseed and tares little was doing. The rough weather and excessive rains have much delayed the sowing season, and depressed the cloverseed market. A few sales of red seed have been made at lower rates, but the holders generally await the usual demand, and prices remain nominally as before. White seed is firm, but trefoil keeps dull.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt
English, sowing	50s. to 60s.	English, red	70s. to 80s.
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	38 to 41	Flemish, pale	54 to 76
Medic. & Odessa	38 to 41	Ditto, fine	70 to 115
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	63 to 68
Large	—	Ditto, fine	70 to 122
Canary, new	55 to 57	Old Hamb., red	42 to 54
Extra	—	Ditto, fine	70 to 115
Caraway, old	—	French, red	50 to 68
New	57 to 62	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	15 to 20
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	13 to 18	English, new	25s. to 36s.
White	10 to 12	Linseed cakes	—
Trefoil	25 to 34	English	9s. 10s. to 10s. 0s.
Old	14 to 28	Foreign	5s. to 6s. 10s.
Tares, new	4 to 4 6	Rapeseed cakes	5s. 5s. to 5s. 10s.

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, March 4.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1695 hkins butter and 4678 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 1731 casks butter. The demand for butter during last week was limited; fine, which is very scarce, commands a free sale, but inferior and stale moves slowly. The demand for bacon was good, particularly for choice mild cured parcels. Prices current—singed sides, 38s. to 41s.; bale middles, 36s. to 38s.; tierces, 35s. to 38s. per cwt, landed and on board. Lard has been sold—bladders at 48s. to 57s., and kegs at 48s. to 50s. per cwt, according to quality. Hams not in free request, but steady in price.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 4.

We had on sale to-day's market a very limited supply of beasts, even the time of year considered; yet its general quality was good. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the beef trade was comparatively steady. The primest Scots found buyers, at an advance in the currencies obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. All other breeds supported their previous value in every instance, and at which a good clearance was effected. We are glad to be enabled to state that both the beasts and sheep were received in good condition. The numbers of sheep were again scanty, on account of which the mutton trade was steady, and last week's quotations were supported. Calves were in short supply and sluggish demand, at barely late rates. The pork trade was comparatively steady, and full prices were obtained by the salesmen. During the past week 30 oxen have been imported from Spain, and 10 from Hamburg. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton	2 8 to 4 6	Pork	3 0 to 4 4

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs.
Friday 297	2,350	124	280
Monday 2,115	22,610	50	358

## NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 4.

Inferior Beef	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do	3 6 to 3 8	Mid. ditto	2 10 to 3 2
Prime large	2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto	3 4 to 3 8
Prime small	2 6 to 3 6	Veal	3 6 to 4 8
Large Pork	2 6 to 3 4	Small Pork	3 6 to 4 2

## POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, March 4.

There has been considerable firmness in the prices during the past week, and the best samples have gone off readily. Other qualities have been more in request. The supply was limited.

## HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 4.

The market is not animated, but prices are at about the previous range.

## WOOL.

During the present week sales of combing wools have been smaller than of late, and prices are stationary. The consumption still continues undiminished. There is a steady business doing in short wools at firm prices. The demand for laid Highland, white Highland, and both good crossed and Cheviot wool, continues good.

## COTTON.

No new feature was apparent in the business of the past week. The market, though quiet, fully maintained its previous position; the trade purchased moderately, and a fair quantity of cotton was taken on speculation. Speculators bought 8000 American and 1500 Surat; and the entire sales consisted of 31,370 bales: viz., 25,620 American, 1370 Brazil, 350 Egyptian, 330 West India, &c., and 3700 East India, &c.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, March 2.—At per load of 36 trusses.		New Clover Hay	65s. to 100s.
Coarse Meadow	55s. to 60s.	Old ditto	—
New ditto	—	Oat Straw	26 to 30
Useful Old ditto	65 to 70	Wheat Straw	28 to 38
Fine Upland ditto	72 to 76		

## COAL EXCHANGE, March 4.

Stewart's, 19s. 9d.; Hetton's, 19s. 9d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 19s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 33.

## GROCERIES, TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

TEA.—7,400 packages were offered in auction. The trade bought freely, and 4,000 packages were sold at very firm rates. COFFEE.—3,000 bags East India sold in auction at rather lower rates. Singapore Java, good ordinary pale, fetched 38s. to 38s. 6d. Fine ordinary mixed pale Batavia, 42s. to 44s. There is still a good demand for foreign coffees.

SUGAR.—The British plantation market was very quiet, and only a few small parcels were sold. The refined market was likewise inactive, standard lumps fetching 78s. 6d. to 79s., and brown grocery 77s. to 77s. 6d. Best bonded crushed are 26s. 6d. per cwt buyers. 5,000 bags Mauritius sold in auction at a decline of 1s. per cwt.

## Advertisements.

## METROPOLITAN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE SIXTH MONTHLY MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the KING'S HEAD TAVERN, POULTRY, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 13th inst., at Eight o'clock.

"THE DUTY OF DISSENTERS in relation to the ESTABLISHMENT," reprinted from the *Eclectic Review*, is now ready, and may be obtained at the Depository at Mr. UNWIN'S, 31, Bucklersbury, and of all booksellers. Price 2d. each, or 12s. per hundred.

## DEATH BY SHIPWRECK OF THE REV. JOHN SMITH, LATE MISSIONARY AT MADRAS.

THIS mournful event, which has already been communicated to the Christian public through the medium of the *Missionary Magazine*, has produced a deep feeling of sorrow among all who were acquainted with the character and labours of this devoted servant of God.

Mr. Smith was well known throughout Peninsular India, as a devoted and laborious missionary, where he laboured diligently both in English and Tamil, for upwards of eleven years.

In the prosecution of his missionary duties, he embarked at Vizagapatam for Madras, in the ship *Favourite*, on the 15th of May last; shortly afterwards a tremendous gale arose—the vessel has never since been heard of, and doubtless every person on board perished.

The deceased has left a widow and seven children—six wholly dependent—to mourn his loss; and having been unable, from his salary as a missionary, to make any provision for their support, they are now left to the care of that God who "is a Father to the fatherless and a Judge of the widows."

The Directors of the London Missionary Society will kindly render the bereaved family assistance from the "Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Missionaries;" but such is the number of claimants, that all the aid which can be expected from that limited source will be totally inadequate to the wants of Mrs. Smith and her little ones.

Several Ministers and Gentlemen, much attached to the departed Missionary, have therefore been induced to form themselves into a Committee to present this affecting case to the Christian public, and to seek the exercise of Christian liberality on its behalf. An appeal more affecting or more urgent has been seldom made to the sympathy and generosity of the Christian Church; and it is earnestly hoped that it will not be made in vain.

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